

Carlos Negron, Jr.
Catherine M. Ny-
meyer
Daniel P. O'Sullivan
Lyman G. Otley
Benjamin Palacios,
Jr.
Joseph J. Palapac
Raymond M. Peavy
Arturo Perez
Gary N. Peters
Thomas E. Phillips
Sanford P. Pike
William E. Porter, Jr.
Evelyn M. Potts
Thomas E. Price
John E. Pritchard
Donald Pritt, Jr.
Bobby E. Purnell
Phillip E. Pyle, Jr.
Robert S. Pyle
Edgar F. Quigley, Jr.
Stephen A. Rand
Emmette H. Reeves
Teryl L. Reiman
Arthur H. Richard-
son, Jr.
Edwin R. Ring
William D. Rivers
Melvin Rogers
Charles W. Ross, Jr.
Richard F. Sands
Donald Schwartz, Jr.
Tommy L. Sellers
Gordon A. Shaw
Stanley D. Sheats
Frederick L. Sher-
wood
Thomas L. Shirk
Antonio B. Silva

Johnny A. Simono-
wich
Gary A. Sloan
John R. Sloan
Wilbur M. Smith, Jr.
Pedro E. Souza
Ernest B. Stark
Gary D. Stewart
Danny W. Sullenger
Richard M. Summers
James C. Taylor
Richard F. Tedeschi
James C. Templin,
Jr.
Robert A. Tessman
James G. Thorpe
Richard A. Urquhart
Thomas Uselding
Graydon S. Uyeda
Mark A. Vogler
Alexander W. Walm-
sley
William L. Walsh
Mark Wells
David M. White
Walter W. Whiting-
ton III
Jerry E. Wicks
Kenneth R. Wil-
liams, Jr.
Richard P. Williams
Winifred Winn
Johnny M. Withrow
David L. Witten-
hagen
Eugene E. Wolbert
Ronald D. Wright
Wayne E. Wrighting
Richard D. Young
Bernard W. Ziobro,
Jr.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named (Naval Reserve Offi-
cer Training Corps) graduates for perma-
nent appointment to the grade of second
lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to
the qualifications therefor as provided by
law:

Allen, Andrew M.
Allen, Gregory T.
Arquette, Ralph B.
Barnes, Bruce M.
Beard, Alex W.
Bennett, Drew A.
Bonadonna, Reed R.
Booth, Robert A., Jr.
Borchers, Blaise C.
Boulet, James L.
Bradunas, John J.
Breakfield, Wayne E.
Britton, Richard W.
Browder, Donald S.
Brown, Jonathan M.
Brown, William N., Jr.
Bucher, William E.
Bungay, Henry R., IV
Candelaria, Guy F. M.
Carey, Randall C.
Catoe, Ralph D.
Celvi, George P.
Coates, Robert J.
Collins, Terry M.
Commerford, Joseph
B.
Coonrod, Patrick F.
Croley, John M.
Cunningham, Walter
D.
Davey, Derek M.
Devine, Charles E.

Difalco, Frank J.
Drake, Jason A.
Dunlap, Richard C.
Eck, Christian J.
Ehrich, Donald W.
Elich, Scott C.
Engel, Thomas L.
Esposito, Frank W.
Falls, David E.
Farrar, Jay C.
February, William S.
Fenstermacher,
Steven M.
Fox, Timothy J.
Ganzer, Donna A.
Gascoigne, Kenneth
W.
Goodson, Brian G.
Gordon, Kenneth R.
Graff, Joseph W.
Gubachy, James M.
Haeusler, David P.
Hanneman, Otto L.
Harrison, Steven R.
Harvey, Robert E.
Heinking, Robert C.
Horgan, Michael O.
Hornback, Paul M.
Hubert, Lawrence L.
Hunt, Stephen A.
Hunter, Robert D.
Jeffcoat, Michael L.

Jennings, Gordon B.
Jernigan, James P.
Johnson, Jeffrey P.
Karwowski, Richard
A.
Kelley, Christopher C.
Kelley, George M.
King, Brian A.
Koenig, Jeffrey W.
Koontz, Thomas F.
Lack, Joseph Y., Jr.
Lake, Richard M.
Lane, Lawrence B.
Lhuillier, Thomas P.
Lloyd, Wanda E.
Loose, Michael A.
Lund, Eric W.
Lyons, Gerard J.
Manley, Richard S.
Martin, William L., Jr.
Mastrolanni, Robert
D.
Mayo, Colin F.
McGinn, George P.
McGowan, James F.
McGuire, Peter A.
McPheeters, John M.
Merrill, Michael A.
Miller, Guy E., III
Moore, Harold, Jr.
Morris, Thomas E.
Murray, John A.
Myers, Matt A.
Myhre, Steven W.
Norden, David R.
Pajares, Jerome M.
Powell, John W.
Powers, Jeffrey A.

Reiman, Thomas J.
Requa, Bruce A.
Requarth, John W.
Romans, Charles A.
Ross, James G.
Sagerian, Steven M.
Salley, Lourie A.
Salmon, Walter M.
Scott, Jerry D.
Scott, Joseph W.
Secret, Lloyd D.
Seng, Jeffrey M.
Sharp, John C.
Simpson, Rocky D.
Simpson, Thomas H.,
Jr.
Spear, Stephen C.
Steele, Michael L.
Steffanetta, Gene A.
Stelly, John W., Jr.
Sward, Thomas B.
Tanner, Ned W.
Teigeler, Patricia E.
Theilmann, Robert J.
Thomas, Christopher
E.
Thompson, Michael F.
Tillotson, Joseph, Jr.
Tressler, Timothy M.
Turner, John A.
Vanderberry, Cary L.
Walker, Susan G.
Walsh, Frank E.
Walston, William H.
Webb, John R.
Whitefield, William H.
Winston, David P.
Woods, Billy F.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 6, 1977

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch,
D.D., offered the following prayer:

*He has showed you, O Man, what is
good; and what does the Lord require of
you but to do justly, and to love mercy,
and to walk humbly with your God.—*
Micah 6: 8.

Almighty God, whose will it is that we
do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly
with Thee, grant unto us the fortitude to
do what we ought to do, the faith not to
do what we ought not to do, the wisdom
to see our way clearly and the courage
to walk worthy in that way.

Deliver us and our Nation from discord
and disunity, give to us the continual
strength of Thy presence and the con-
stant awareness of our duty to lead our
people in the ways of truth and love,
faith and freedom, justice and peace.

We cannot do everything we would like
to do but, please God, help us to do what
we can to keep our Nation great, our
Government strong, and our citizens
good; for Thy names sake, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has exam-
ined the Journal of the last day's pro-
ceedings and announces to the House
his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands
approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr.
Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed the follow-
ing resolution:

S. RES. 15

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with
profound sorrow and deep regret the an-
nouncement of the death of Honorable Philip
A. Hart, late a Senator from the State of
Michigan.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate
these resolutions to the House of Representa-
tives and transmit a copy thereof to the fam-
ily of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of re-
spect to the memory of the deceased, the
Senate, at the conclusion of its business to-
day, do adjourn.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from
Illinois (Mr. MURPHY) was not present on
Tuesday, January 4, 1977, to take the
oath of office.

Will the gentleman come to the well of
the House and take the oath of office at
this time?

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois appeared at
the bar of the House and took the oath
of office.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from
New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) is unavoid-
ably detained and is unable to serve as a
teller of the electoral college.

The Chair designates the gentleman
from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) to act as
teller in his stead.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COM-
MISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the pro-
visions of title 40, United States Code,
sections 175 and 176, the Chair appoints
as members of the House Office Building
Commission to serve with himself; the
gentleman from Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, and
the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. RHODES.

SAM RAYBURN DAY IN TEXAS

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute to revise and extend his remarks,
and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, January 6
is an important day in the State of Texas
and in fact in the Nation. It is the birth-
date of the late Sam Rayburn who served
in this House for 49 years and who served
as Speaker for 19 years. Sam Rayburn's
record, in my opinion, will never be
equalled or surpassed.

Mr. Rayburn measured up to the very
high standards of conduct as a Member
of the House of Representatives. No-
body ever questioned his total integrity,
honesty, and virtue. He left a great heri-
tage.

We honor ourselves in taking a mo-
ment today to recall the life and work of
this great American.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the
gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distin-
guished gentleman from Texas (Mr.
WRIGHT).

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank

the distinguished dean of the House for yielding to me.

This day should not pass without our observing that 95 years ago the incontestably greatest legislator of our century, Sam Rayburn, was born.

When Mr. Rayburn was born those 95 years ago, the world was a much different place. It was about 8 miles from Windom, near where the Rayburn family lived, to Flag Springs, a nearby community.

On many occasions, Mr. Rayburn later observed that in his childhood he labored under the impression that the people of Flag Springs were inherently different from those of Windom. He sometimes remarked that the greatest education of his life had been that people everywhere are neighbors and are much the same, dreaming the same dreams, hoping the same hopes, fearing the same fears. In his maiden speech in the House, he spoke of his vision of a nation in which there would be "no north, no south, no east, no west."

It was this perhaps that made Mr. Rayburn the most incisive, the most comprehending and most effective of all legislators, his name attached to more great legislation than any other in our century.

He was to many of us exemplar, friend, leader, counselor, and father confessor. It is appropriate that we pause for these few moments in commemoration of the birth of this truly great American.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, who represents what was once the hometown for so many years of Sam Rayburn (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SPEAKER. Sam Rayburn of Texas is one of that select few of whom it can be said he was the most and the best—in his case—Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any other man in history. The quality of his leadership is a legend that will be spoken of in the Halls of Congress when the most prestigious of our newer buildings—the Sam Rayburn House Office Building—itself becomes an old and respected historic landmark. It was Sam Rayburn who gave Franklin D. Roosevelt the legislative muscle to invigorate the economy during the onset of the great depression, and it was Sam Rayburn who helped keep the Nation productive during the crucial years of war. The memory of Sam Rayburn is revered here in Washington and I am proud to represent his town, his county, and his host of friends in the Nation's Capital. It is right and proper that we recognize "Sam Rayburn's Birthday" with humility, affection, and respect for one of the very greatest of American patriots.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING).

Mr. BOLLING. I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I can add nothing to what has already been said, except one point. It was mentioned that Sam Rayburn was

the greatest legislator of this century. I think his career is entirely unparalleled in any legislative body in the world. Certainly in this institution, the U.S. Congress, he held great power for 30 years. He was a committee chairman before he became the majority leader and then the Speaker, and he had great legislative power for longer than anybody else who ever served in this institution. His skill as a legislator was entirely unmatched in his time and, in my judgment, before and since.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join the Texas delegation and others in honoring his memory.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN).

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to also join in the words that have been said earlier. Having had the privilege of serving many years under the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, I would like to say that I have never known a man in my life who had the ability not only to get the attention of the Members but to hold that attention, who could put into concise words his thoughts. He never wasted a word. He never wasted a moment. He was always to the point. He always made sense.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason, and for many others, I agree with the statement that never in our history have we had a more effective Member, a man who better used the power that was his and who served as a Member of the House in the same spirit in which he served as its leader. I am glad to have this opportunity to pay my respects to his memory and to give credit to the greatest legislator it has been my privilege to serve.

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURLESON).

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, those of us who served with Sam Rayburn and under him as majority leader and Speaker, really need no reminder or special occasion to remember him. Even those Members not privileged to have had the experience of his association, must feel an affinity with him by reason of the rich legacy and legend which he left.

It is not necessary to walk by his statue in the rotunda of the Rayburn Building or look at his portrait in the Speaker's lobby, to feel his ever-presence in this House of Representatives. It was his dedication: his pride, his joy, his life. He took pride in its operation and its accomplishments. He saw to its business and jealously guarded its reputation as an institution. He was devoted to its Members, always concerned with the problems and interests of every individual.

We in Texas are extremely proud of the Sam Rayburn Library in Bonham which houses his papers and memorabilia. I hope it might be possible for many of you to visit that institution at some time, with confidence that you would gain an ever greater appreciation of this man whose influence lives on and

whose memory remains constant in the hearts of thousands.

On this, his birthday, we especially honor his memory and pay homage.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, on this 95th anniversary of the birth of Sam Rayburn, I am pleased to join my colleagues in honoring one of the greatest Congressmen, the greatest Texans and the greatest Americans of all time. The world knew him, as we did, as Mr. Sam. It is fitting today to recall the dignity, the diligence, and the dedication that marked his service in this House.

Mr. Sam began his public service in our Texas Legislature, winning his first election before he was admitted to the bar. He was elected speaker of the Texas House in his third term, and then in 1913 left Austin to come to the Congress. He managed always to blend his interests in Texas and our Nation to write his name indelibly into the history of the United States.

He served in 25 Congresses, became the Speaker on September 16, 1940, and served 17 years, more time than any other Speaker, before his death November 16, 1961. His spirit lives on, just as it was displayed when he was asked under how many Presidents he had served. His oft-quoted reply was "None, but I served with seven." In that single sentence, he spoke of the importance of the Congress and its role as a coequal branch of our Government. I suggest that his message should be heard today, as we approach a change in administrations. All of us, on either side of our center aisle, will do well to serve with the new President.

It is fitting that we today honor the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Sam.

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, today, January 6, is the 95th anniversary of the birth of one of the great figures in the history of this House and this Nation—the late Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe, of Texas, has officially designated January 6 as "Sam Rayburn Day" so that Texans can reflect upon the magnificent public service rendered to them by this man for nearly 55 years. Twenty-eight times he ran for office; 28 times he was elected. What confidence his constituents had in him!

Today, as we begin the third century in the life of our Nation, I want to take a few minutes to recall this remarkable human being.

First, his memorable, simple language in such sayings as:

The House of Representatives—it is my life and my love.

Common sense is all the sense there is.

You never have to explain something you didn't say.

One of the wisest things anybody ever said was—"Wait a minute."

I don't care what you call me—progressive conservative or conservative progressive—just as long as you keep that word progressive in there.

The greatest goal every human being can have is to be a just person—to realize that every other human being has just as much right to be on this earth as you have.

If Mr. Sam could visit his beloved House today, I think he would find several things that would make him happy.

First and foremost, he would be very proud of the manner in which his be-

loved country, the Constitution which he so revered, and particularly the Congress, survived the raging storms of the last decade, and emerged the stronger for it.

Particularly would he be proud of the dignity and the sense of anguished justice with which this House and its Committee on the Judiciary met the awful duty of the impeachment process.

I think he would be very appreciative of the countless ways in which we are attempting to strengthen and modernize our internal procedures in order better to meet tomorrow's challenges.

Without question he would be proud of the majestic strides taken since his death to minimize, and hopefully, to end, discrimination among our citizens.

Since he himself paid a lifelong penalty from this particular discrimination, he would have derived great joy from the fact that this Nation at last turned its back upon the rule that no one from the Old South could occupy the Presidency.

The efforts we are making to improve the quality of life and the environment in which we live are a reflection of his own lifelong interests and efforts.

Particularly, I think, he would be happy to see so many young people in this Congress. How he loved the young—how he liked to be with them—how he never missed an opportunity to help them develop and make progress. Perhaps that is why to many of us he never seemed to grow old.

In conclusion, as we start our third century as Americans, when we become weary and discouraged, let us take heart from one of Sam Rayburn's favorite sayings:

Service is the most beautiful word in the language.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 95th birthday of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn. In honor of this occasion, I would like to share with my colleagues some reflections on the life and career of this giant of a man I proudly called my friend and for whom I was privileged to work:

SAM RAYBURN—THE MAN

To have a hope of winning any public office a man must establish himself in a community and over a period of years acquire a circle of friends who, if they believe he has the qualifications for the office he seeks, will actively back him and help him to gain the support of the majority of the voters in his district.—The Honorable SAM RAYBURN.

Sam Rayburn belonged to a rare category of human beings—he became a legend in his own lifetime.

For a whole generation national writers told the story of his record as a public official and the many laws he fathered to improve the daily lives of the plain people of America in whom he had a passionate, almost religious, faith.

Many people know that he was the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives 17½ years—longer than any man in history—and served as a Member of the Congress almost 49 years, and that he helped to guide the United States through its two greatest wars, its greatest prosperity and its greatest depression.

A lot of people know some of his leg-

islative achievements. The REA, which brought electricity to almost all the farms of America; the farm-to-market road program which is lifting the farmer out of the mud; the regulation of Wall Street which protected the savings of millions of people who invest in stocks and bonds; GI insurance and the veterans disability payments which have helped every American soldier and his family since 1917; soil conservation and flood control measures to help save the priceless heritage of the soil so that unborn generations of Americans may continue to eat abundantly—these are a few of the Rayburn accomplishments in the Halls of Congress which affect the daily welfare of all Americans.

But in spite of this knowledge of his records and his accomplishments, many people have only a hazy idea of what kind of a human being this man was.

For this Mr. Rayburn himself was largely responsible. Most men in public life seek—even crave—every bit of publicity they can manage.

Not so with Sam Rayburn.

He never had a "publicity man" on his staff.

He steadfastly refused to write the story of his life.

He seldom made a speech in Congress. Once he complimented an associate by saying:

He doesn't run around getting his name in the newspaper.

Well, what kind of a human being was Sam Rayburn?

In Washington he lived in the same small, comfortable apartment for more than 30 years.

He preferred to couch his conversation in the simple, homespun, Anglo-Saxon words he learned around his father's fire-side south of Windom. He intensely disliked what he calls "those five-cylinder words." When he spoke, everyone understood exactly what he meant.

He was one man who never had any desire to go abroad. When Congress adjourned, there was only one place he wanted to go—and that was home.

He said once:

When I get away from Washington, I don't want to go anywhere in the world except home, and to see my lovely country, to see what little possessions I have and to associate with my brothers and sisters and old friends. Home looks better to me than any place in the world.

To many people, much of Mr. Rayburn's success came from his universal reputation for candor and telling the truth. On one occasion Mr. Rayburn said:

Always tell the truth. You often have to say "no" in politics. If you tell the truth to people and the reasons for your action, you will retain their respect and, almost invariably, their friendship.

But those who knew the man will remember him longest, not for his achievements nor his commonsense, but for his kindness.

A former Washington correspondent told how, some years ago, the depths of Sam Rayburn's kindness were revealed to him:

One of our daughters died. The next morning the Speaker was at our front door. He said he had just come to help out in any way he could. Understand, I was fairly new in the bureau and I wasn't very important to

my paper, and I certainly wasn't important to Mr. Rayburn in any political way. But there he was. He helped me make coffee and told our other two little girls stories about Texas. I knew he was supposed to go to have breakfast with the President at the White House that morning and at one point I asked him about it. He said, "Yes, but I called the President and told him I had a friend in trouble."

Mr. Rayburn was a deeply religious man although it was late in life when he joined the church. In a letter to a friend, he said:

In my own life faith has been the greatest moving factor, and I have always tried to live and follow the principles expressed in those wonderful words, "For what doth the Lord require of Thee, but to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly before thy God".

From a boy I have been a Christian. Every day of my life God becomes more personal to me. Every time I look Him in the face and call on Him, He responds.

It is great to live and to know that such a power exists, for the good, of course.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1882, the late Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, was born and it is my honor to remember him on this 95th anniversary of his birth.

Speaker Rayburn serves as an inspiration to all of us who had the privilege to serve in this body with him and his legacy—a man of compassion, determination, and diligence—remains as an example to follow for every Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as the 95th Congress begins another chapter in our Nation's history, it seems to me that this is a fitting occasion to recall the qualities of Speaker Rayburn and to keep them fresh in our minds as we go about our work to restore the trust of the American people in our country's public servants.

Speaker Rayburn was a man whom I was proud to know and to call my friend and it is with deep humility that I pay tribute to his memory today.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of Sam Rayburn Day and of the life, character, and public service of the late Hon. Sam Rayburn, former Representative and Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PAYMENTS FROM CONTINGENT FUND

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 84) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 84

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law or of the Rules of the House of Representatives, during the period beginning on the date of the adoption of this resolution and ending on the date of the elec-

tion of the chairman of the committee involved in the Ninety-fifth Congress—

(1) the Member of the House who was chairman of a committee of the House established in Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives at the close of the Ninety-fourth Congress (if such Member is a Member of the House in the Ninety-fifth Congress); or

(2) in any other case, the ranking majority party member of such committee who was serving on such committee at the close of the Ninety-fourth Congress (and is a Member of the House in the Ninety-fifth Congress); may authorize payments from the contingent fund of the House for the payment or reimbursement of any continuing or recurring expense incurred on behalf of such committee in the exercise of its functions or jurisdiction following sine die adjournment of the Ninety-fourth Congress and upon the re-establishment of such committee in the Ninety-fifth Congress, under regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration in existence at the conclusion of the Ninety-fourth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this resolution is, as I understand it, necessary because of a number of persons having had their pay status fouled up and haven't as yet received their December checks as no one could formally authorize their issuance.

All I want is the assurance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that we are not talking about additional new people being added beyond what normally would be the complement of staff of the standing committees which we are discussing.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the resolution that is pending before the House is quite simple. It provides the authority for the Member who was the chairman of each of the standing committees in the last Congress to authorize payment for routine, recurring expenses from today until the House has an opportunity to elect a new chairman. In those cases where the chairman is not a Member of the 95th Congress, the ranking majority party member is granted this limited authority.

There is one main reason why this is essential. There are in excess of 100 staff people spread over approximately 16 different committees who have not been paid for the month of December. These individuals are entitled to promptly receive their December paycheck.

The approach taken in this resolution further allows those routine expenditures like the paying of telephone bills, copying costs, et cetera, to continue in an orderly and business-like fashion.

I urge the adoption of this resolution. Mr. MICHEL. This in no way establishes the permanent staff or changes the makeup of any of the new committees which we are discussing?

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, it does not authorize anything except routine matters, and there will not be any new staff authorized by this resolution.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GAMMAGE-PAUL ELECTION CONTEST IN TEXAS

(Mr. ECKHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) concerning persons who have now become Members as a result of the swearing in which occurred the other day and who are also contestees. I refer specifically to the distinguished member from the 22d District of Texas, Mr. GAMMAGE, who defeated incumbent Ron Paul in the general election of November 2, 1976. Under provisions of the Texas Election Code, Article 9.38 of Vernon's Annotated Texas Statutes, a recount was conducted under the general observation of counsel from the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee. The result of this recount was to show GAMMAGE the winner by approximately 268 votes. Consequently, he was certified as having won by the secretary of state of the State of Texas.

Texas has provisions for election contests purporting to be applicable to congressional elections, and Dr. Ron Paul filed notice of a contest under them. Thus, this case is presently before the district court in Harris County, Tex.

Of course, Congress has provided by law, procedures for contesting elections in title 2, United States Code, section 381, et seq., and notice of contest has been filed by Dr. Paul under this statute with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Now there may be some questions arising in the State court relating to the procedures that took place here the other day and which will normally follow in the House Administration Committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT) has expired.

(Mr. DENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the views of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) as to the posture that that committee is likely to take. Of course, it will not be constituted for this term of Congress until after the middle of the month, but I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania to be very knowledgeable about the processes of the committee, and I shall ask this question:

What is the authority of the House of Representatives in judging an election contest of this type?

Mr. DENT. Of course, article I of the Constitution empowers each House of Congress to be the judge of the elections,

returns, and qualifications of its own Members. While *Roudebush v. Hartke*, 405 U.S. 16, 25 (1972) held an exercise of a State's article I, section 4 powers, a vote recount, did not usurp the authority of the Congress, the House, in previous election contests, has deemed its authority to judge the elections, returns, and qualifications to be "infinite."

Mr. ECKHARDT. Now, since the full processes under Texas law for a recount have been completed, and since Mr. GAMMAGE has been certified as having been duly elected by the secretary of state of the State of Texas, would there, in your opinion, be any further action under State authority which would not be altogether duplicative of the procedures before the House Administration Committee since Dr. Paul has filed his notice of contest before that committee?

Mr. DENT. No, there is nothing that can be done under State processes, as, for instance, in a State court, that could not be duplicated. As I see it, it is the House's right and duty to act fully, completely, and exclusively in the final instance as the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of Members of the House, and the Committee on House Administration, as the agent of the House, would, I think, proceed properly to hear all contests referred to it, sending for persons and papers and examining witnesses and taking all other evidence relative and material to any proceeding.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) has expired.

(Mr. DANIELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DANIELSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, this is not only my view, but it has been the view of Congress and of high State courts. For instance, the Supreme Court of Michigan in *McLeod v. Kelly*, 304 Mich. 120, (1942) said:

Assuming that the State board might be directed to take testimony, or that this court should (as suggested by oral argument and supplemental brief) take testimony as to the result of the election. The final decision rests with the House of Representatives in Congress.

And the court recognized that the U.S. statutes provide an adequate method for contesting an election in the House of Representatives and for taking testimony before a congressional committee. Such committee would, of course, be the Committee on House Administration under our customs and procedures.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, since the distinguished gentleman from California is placing in the Record what constitutes, in effect, a brief in behalf of the contestant, Dr. Ron Paul, in the case of the seating of the contestee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GAMMAGE) and since, in the opinion of this Member, the brief comes to wrong conclusions, it seems necessary to point out these errors. They involve, indeed, questions of law, and my previous colloquy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) attempted to avoid extensive and detailed legal conclusions—rather to deal with the

facts: the House's broad jurisdiction in this matter and its intent to occupy the field and exercise such full jurisdiction. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) has also placed in the RECORD of today a statement of his intent to proceed to deal with the seven contests which have now been filed with the Clerk.

But since it becomes necessary to correct certain erroneous conclusions, the following observations on the effect of article I, sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution, are respectfully submitted.

The power of the Congress and of the States with regard to Federal elections is prescribed in the Constitution in two separate clauses:

Article I, section 4 states that—

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Article I, section 5 provides that each House of the Congress is empowered to " * * be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It is, of course, patent and explicit in the Constitution that the House, by article I, section 5, possesses the ultimate power to be the final judge of elections of its own Members. On this point there can be no serious dispute.

However, it has been suggested that judicial precedents recognize the propriety of State proceedings incidental to an election contest of a Member of Congress, and that such judicial recognition comes by virtue of the power of the States under article I, section 4.

It has even been suggested by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. WIGGINS) that the Supreme Court has recognized the power of a State court to try an election contest in any case. Mr. WIGGINS seems so to interpret *Smiley v. Holm*, 285 U.S. 355, 76 L. Ed. 795.

Though that case does not give support to the proposal advanced by Mr. WIGGINS, its facts afford an excellent example of the reach and appropriate application of article I, section 4, of the Constitution—relating to the "times, places, and manner of holding elections"—as opposed to article I, section 5, of the Constitution—governing the judging of "elections, returns, and qualifications" of contestees.

That 1931 Supreme Court case raised the question of whether or not districting by the Legislature of Minnesota was valid though it had not been done by statute. The petitioners sought mandamus to restrain the holding of elections in the congressional districts thus established. Respondents contended that article I, section 4, confers directly to the legislature of a State authority to control elections, returns, and qualifications. Consequently—so runs the argument—the ordinary processes for the passage of a law under the constitution of the State need not be adhered to. In this case the Governor had vetoed the bill. Respondents pressed upon the Court a literal interpretation of the language of article I, section 4, providing that—

The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives,

shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof . . .

Since such power appears to be delegated directly to the "Legislature" and not to the "State," it was argued that the legislature had special and direct Federal constitutional authority to engage in the function of controlling times, places, and manner of holding elections, including districting.

The Supreme Court rejected this argument resting the case on the question of whether the function contemplated by article I, section 4, is that of making laws. The Court held it was such a function and that the manner of making laws is governed in a State by that State's constitution.

It can be seen, then, that the Court did not touch the question of the extent of the State's power to deal with the other and separate matter governed by article I, section 5, of the Constitution, the judging of elections, returns, and qualifications of Members.

The quotation in Mr. WIGGINS' statement is altogether dictum respecting the point that he seeks to urge, but the dictum, considered in light of the facts dealt with in the case, cuts the other way. *Smiley* against *Holm* dealt with procedure and the Court made it clear that article I, section 4, was a procedural article dealing with times, places, and manner of elections embracing such things as notices, registration, supervision of voting, protection of voters, prevention of fraud and corrupt practices, counting of votes, duties of inspectors and canvassers, and making and publication of election returns; it was—

. . . in short, [authority] to enact the numerous requirements as to procedure and safeguards which experience shows are necessary in order to enforce the fundamental right involved. [Emphasis added.]

There is no question about the State's authority to set up procedures and to provide means of enforcing them. Thus, persons conducting the election or attempting to tamper with returns are clearly subject to scrutiny and possible punishment under State authority. A part of the election procedure is the process of recounts, and provision for this is clearly within the constitutional authority granted under article I, section 4. *Roudebush v. Hartke et al.*, 405 U.S. 15 (1972).¹

But when the matter to be dealt with is directed at the qualifications of a per-

¹ As in the Supreme Court cases, the cases before state courts have also decided in favor of the constitutionality of recount procedures in congressional elections. One such case held that if the state has a statutory recount procedure, the election process is not over until the recount is completed. *Blackburn v. Hall*, 115 Ga. App. 235, 154 S.E. 2d 392 (1967).

A significant case suggesting the limit of a state's power under Art. I, sec. 4, is *Wickersham v. State Election Board*, 357 P. 2d 421 (Okla. 1960). In that opinion, the Oklahoma Supreme Court stated that the Congress would not refuse to accept the results of a statutory recount, and granted a writ of mandamus for such a recount. The court went on, however, to state that if a state lacked a recount provision, a petition for a recount would constitute a contest. In such a case, only Congress could grant appropriate relief.

son to serve as a Member of Congress and when it involves the judging of the election, the election returns and their effect upon such qualifications, such matter is, under the Constitution, governed wholly by article I, section 5, not by section 4. There is no extension of constitutional authority to the States to conduct this process. Thus, if a State court purports to enter this field, it is acting without constitutional authority, and the appropriate House of Congress duty and authority to determine the election contest is altogether untrammelled by the State's gratuitous action in this field.

II

The divide between procedure—"times, places, and manner"—and the merits—"election, returns, and qualifications"—is clearly delineated in *Roudebush* against *Hartke*, supra. *Hartke* successfully sought an injunction against a recount which had been granted under a timely recount petition in State court. He urged that the basic issue was:

Which candidate is entitled to be seated in the Senate.

The Supreme Court held that the actual question was not that at all.

It is whether an Indiana recount of the votes in the 1970 election is a valid exercise of the State's power, under Article I, Section 4, to prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding elections, or is a forbidden infringement upon the Senate's power under Article I, Section 5. (405 U.S. 19)

The Court said that the—

State courts' duties in connection with a recount may be characterized as ministerial, or perhaps administrative, but they clearly do not fall within . . . [the] definition of a "judicial inquiry."

Indeed, the Court held that the limited responsibilities involved in such a recount did not even constitute a "court proceeding" under the terms of 28 U.S.C., section 2283, which prohibits a Federal court from enjoining State court proceedings except in a few specific instances.

Thus, the Court did not agree with the lower court that in making judgments as to which ballots to count, the recount commission would be judging the qualifications of a Member of the Senate. It said:

Indiana has found, along with many other States, that one procedure necessary to guard against irregularity and error in the tabulation of votes is the availability of a recount . . . A recount is an integral part of the Indiana electoral process and is within the ambit of the broad powers delegated to the States by Article I, Section 4.

Had the case involved the question of which candidate is entitled to be seated in the Senate, the court said "to be sure, a nonjusticiable political question—a question that would not have been the business of this Court even before the Senate acted" would have been involved.

III

*Contrast the subject matter in *Smiley* against *Holm* and *Roudebush* against *Hartke* with that of the earlier cases of *Barry v. Cunningham*, 279 U.S. 597, and *Reed v. County Commissioners*, 277 U.S. 376. These cases arose out of the disputed 1926 senatorial election in Pennsylvania in which William Vare appeared to have

defeated William Wilson. In 1926 the Senate committee was authorized to inquire into the means used to influence the nomination of candidates in that election. Vare was given the certificate of election and Wilson initiated a contest. The Court in Reed recognized that the case arose under article I, section 5, of the Constitution and stated that the Senate—

... is the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members . . . It is fully empowered, and may determine such matters without the aid of the House of Representatives or the Executive or Judicial Department. 277 U.S., at 388.

In *Barry* against Cunningham, the Court also recognized the nature of the case as an article I, section 5, matter and said:

It is enough to say . . . that upon the face of the returns [Vare] had been elected and had received a certificate from the Governor of the State to that effect. Upon these returns and with this certificate, he presented himself to the Senate, claiming all the rights of membership. Thereby the jurisdiction of the Senate to determine the rightfulness of the claim was invoked and its power to adjudicate such right immediately attached by virtue of Section 5 of Article I of the Constitution. 279 U.S., at 614.

The Court further said:

The Senate having sole authority under the Constitution to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, may exercise in its own right the incidental power of compelling the attendance of witnesses without the aid of a statute. [Emphasis added]

Note the term "sole authority." When one of the Houses of Congress has sole authority, the matter is not a justiciable controversy for a court.

IV

State court decisions accord with the principles established in the Supreme Court cases discussed. In *Laxalt v. Cannon*, 80 Nev. 588, 397 p. 2d 466 (1964), the petitioner argued that an election contest pursuant to a State statute is part of the total election process contemplated by article I, section 4. He conceded that the ultimate power to judge and determine the winner of a senatorial race rests with the Senate, but he saw no dilution of that power by permitting a State court first to decide the controversy as an aid to the final decision of the Senate. The Supreme Court of Nevada found the weight of authority overwhelmingly supporting the opposite view, submitted by the respondent, that only the Senate has the power to judge the elections and returns of a senatorial election, and that a State court is a fortiori precluded from doing so. The court, in fact, stated that it found no contrary holding, and the contest was denied.

The authority of each House of Congress to be the judge of the "... elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members" has been construed by State courts in sweeping terms. Some courts have stated that the power is "supreme." In one, a Federal court declined to enjoin a State Governor from issuing certificates of election to those who ostensibly won, pending outcome of a proceeding concerning redistricting. *Keogh v. Horner*, 8 F. Supp.

933, 935 (S.D. Ill. 1934). In another, the Supreme Court of Nevada granted a motion to dismiss a contest of election for U.S. Senator. *Laxalt v. Cannon*, 80 Nev. 588, 397 P. 2d 466, 467 (1964). Other courts have stated that the power is "exclusive." For example, in *Odegard v. Olson*, 264 Minn. 439, 119 N.W. 2d 717, 720 (1963), the Supreme Court of Minnesota cited Congress' "exclusive" authority as its reason for refusing to enjoin the issuance by the Minnesota secretary of state of a certificate of election to the apparent winner of a congressional seat pending the outcome of a contest. *Richardson v. Hare*, 381 Mich. 304, 160 N.W. 2d 883 (1968).

It may be concluded generally that whatever action a State may take under its own statutes when a congressional election is contested is "meaningless," *Richardson v. Hare*, *Supra.*, 160 N.W. 2d at 888, or "officious and nugatory." *State ex rel 25 Voters v. Selvig*, 179 Minn. 406, 212 N.W. 604 (1927). Thus, in an overwhelming number of reported cases, state courts have refused jurisdiction, either to decide the outcome of an election contest for a congressional seat, *Burchell v. State Bd. of Election Comm'rs*, 252 Ky. 82, 68 S.W. 2d 427 (1934); *Smith v. Polk*, 135 Ohio St. 70, 19 N.E. 2d 281 (1939); *State ex Rel 25 Voters v. Selvig*, *Supra.*; *McLeod v. Kelly*, 304 Mich. 120, 7 N.W. 2d 240 (1942), or to enjoin the issuance of a certificate of election to the apparent winner during pendency of the contest. *McLeod v. Kelly*, *Supra* is typical:

This Court cannot decide any contest over a congressional seat so as to bind the House of Representatives to accept the result. *Id.*, 7 N.W. 2d at 242.

That court particularly could not see the need even for the State to continue with proceedings in furtherance of a contest:

Assuming that the State board might be directed to take testimony, or that this court should (as suggested by oral argument and supplemental brief) take testimony as to the disputed facts, to do so would not determine the result of the election. The final decision rests with the House of Representatives in Congress. We see no desirable result to be accomplished by taking testimony, comparable to the delay in representation in Congress from the 13th District, for an indefinite period of time. United States statutes provide an adequate method for contesting an election to the House of Representatives, and for taking testimony before a congressional committee. *Id.*, at 243.

V

Federal courts have not frequently considered questions concerning the validity of election contests in State forums for congressional elections. But in a proceeding in which the petitioner claimed a congressional election to be void for failure of the State legislature to redistrict in compliance with Federal law, a district court found no authority which would support its restraining the State Governor from issuing certificates of election to those elected as Congressmen. *Keogh v. Horner*, *supra*. Another district court refused to enjoin county auditors from unlocking ballot boxes and voting machines prior to the State canvassing board finally determining the winner of a congressional seat. *Peterson v. Sears*, 238 F. Supp. 12 (N.D. Iowa 1964). The Court cited lack of jurisdic-

tion to take any action, such jurisdiction being vested exclusively in Congress. *Id.* Other Federal court cases have cited the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress to determine the elections and qualifications of its Members in refusing to entertain actions in quo warranto to determine the right of an elected representative to his seat. *Application of James*, 241 F. Supp. 858 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), or to enjoin the canvass of returns in a congressional election. *Manion v. Holtzman*, 379 F. 2d 843 (7th Cir. 1967), certiorari denied, 389 U.S. 976.

The foregoing reluctance of Federal courts to take any action with regard to a Federal election, once ballots have been cast, suggests that the more expeditious procedure to quash a contest of an election for a congressional seat in a State forum is a motion in the State court to dismiss, rather than a petition in Federal court for an injunction.

Furthermore, in the usual case in State court involving a judicial issue a Federal court is confronted with the prohibition of 28 U.S.C. 2281 prohibiting a Federal court from enjoining State court processing except in a few specific instances. This also is one explanation for the fact that some cases invalidly invoking State court jurisdiction in election contest situations have been permitted to run on. The other explanation is that Congress is reluctant to invoke court powers in matters in which it is the exclusive judge—as in impeachment, expulsion, and qualification cases. The State court action is a nullity anyway.

VI

If a State possesses a statutory recount procedure in congressional elections, and that procedure has been completed, no further proceedings incidental to an election contest in a congressional election may proceed in State court.

Regarding further the power of the States under article I, section 4, to regulate the times, places, and manner of holding congressional elections, it is significant that, though the Congress retains the power to make or alter such regulations, it has not enacted recount procedures. But it has enacted a statute providing for procedures for contests of elections for the House of Representatives. This is consonant with the constitutional interpretation that though Congress has left to the State all election procedures, including the recount—under article I, section 4—it has jealously protected its sole authority under article I, section 5, to deal exclusively in the field of election contests. Thus, the Constitution has given to each House the exclusive and final authority to deal with election contests and Congress has entered and fully occupied the field by its own election contest procedure. Correspondingly the States are totally preempted in the area covered by article I, section 5.

GAMMAGE-PAUL ELECTION CONTEST IN TEXAS

(Mr. WIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the colloquy which just

occurred relates to the election contest pending before the Committee on House Administration involving our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GAMMAGE) and our former colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Paul.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), who just spoke, is the former chairman of the Subcommittee on Elections and his views with respect to policy and law are important and are to be respected. I am the ranking Republican member of that subcommittee, and I would like to think that my views also are entitled to some weight.

Mr. Speaker, let there be no mistake that the views expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) are his own and do not reflect the considered views of the subcommittee, of the full committee, or of the House of Representatives. On the contrary, they are the personal opinions of Mr. DENT with which I expressly and specifically disagree. Let me explain the reasons for my disagreement in greater detail.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, all Members-elect for whom a certificate of election had been received by the Clerk were administered the oath of office. The oath was, in each case, administered without condition; however, under the precedents of the House, the seating of a Member unconditionally does not defeat the jurisdiction of either the House or other appropriate bodies to consider pending election contests.

I

Pursuant to the Federal Election Contest Act, 2 U.S.C. 381 et seq., election contests have been duly filed and are pending with respect to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLY), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PURSELL), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MIKVA), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GAMMAGE), and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT). In addition, two petitions in the nature of election contests have been filed with respect to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TONY). The seating of each such Member, although unconditional in form, is in fact subject to the condition that the contest filed against him be resolved in his favor. Under the precedents, the certificate of election in proper form is treated only as a prima facie showing of a right to be seated. The seating of a Member pursuant to that prima facie showing may later be rejected, and the seated Member denied his seat, if the challenge to his election or qualifications is sustained by a majority vote.

The conditional nature of the seating of a Member against whom a contest has been properly lodged is unaffected by the lack of objection to the seating of such a Member at the time the oath is administered. Under the precedents, any member-elect may object to the seating of another. Customarily, the person challenged stands aside temporarily. The challenge serves no purpose other than to alert the House that a question exists with respect to the elections, returns, or qualifications of a Member-elect. The unconditional and immediate seating of a Member, following a request that he stand aside, has no effect upon the ultimate

resolution by the House of the challenge to his seating.

We have provided by law that the process of contesting an election is commenced by the filing of a formal contest pursuant to the contest statute and is terminated upon the final resolution of that contest by the House. Intervening requests that a Member stand aside, or the seating of a Member based upon the prima facie sufficiency of his election certificate, are not a part of that process.

All of the foregoing is unquestionably established by our precedents.

In the 75th Congress, a certificate of election was filed with respect to the Member-elect from New Hampshire, Mr. Jenks. Mr. Jenks was requested to stand aside and the oath was administered to all other Members-elect. Immediately thereafter, a resolution was offered permitting Mr. Jenks to take the oath of office. It was unconditional in form. The resolution was agreed to without debate, and Mr. Jenks was seated. The House thereupon authorized an investigation of Mr. Jenks' election. The investigating committee ultimately recommended that Mr. Jenks be denied his seat and that his election opponent, Mr. Roy, be seated in his stead. The House accepted the recommendations of its committee by a majority vote.

The Jenks precedent unquestionably stands for the proposition that the unconditional seating of a Member does not bar the resolution of a challenge to his election, and, if appropriate, the awarding of his seat to the challenger.

II

Judicial precedents recognize the propriety of State proceedings incidental to an election contest of a Member of Congress.

Article I, section 5 of the Constitution is clear that—

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

It is equally clear that unless Congress acts, article I, section 4 grants to the States the power to regulate the "times, places, and manner" of holding elections for Representatives.

In speaking of the breadth of this State power to regulate congressional elections, the Supreme Court has said that—

It cannot be doubted that these comprehensive words embrace authority to provide a complete code for congressional elections, not only as to time and places, but in relation to notices, registration, supervision of voting, protection of voters, prevention of fraud and corrupt practice, counting of votes, duties of inspectors, canvassers, and making and publication of election returns; in short, to enact the numerous requirements as to procedure and safeguards which experience has shown are necessary in order to enforce the fundamental right involved. *Smiley v. Holm*, 285 US 355, 366 (1932).

More recently, the Court spoke to the relationship between section 4 and section 5 of article I in an opinion holding that Indiana recount procedures did not interfere with the ultimate authority of the Senate to be the judge of its Members.

It is true that a State's verification of the accuracy of election results pursuant to its

Article I, Section 4 powers is not totally separable from the Senate power to judge elections and returns. But a recount can be said to "usurp" the Senate's function only if it frustrates the Senate's ability to make an independent final judgment. *Roudebush v. Hartke*, 405 US 16, 25 (1972).

The House, of course, possesses the ultimate power under the Constitution to be the final judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members. But it has traditionally yielded to the States the right to enact procedures for the election of its Members, and to make preliminary factual and legal determinations as to whether those procedures have been met. This is a rule of comity, based on practical necessity.

This House is ill-equipped to recount ballots or to determine the sufficiency of thousands of challenged voters or the ballots cast by them. The role of the House is not usurped or frustrated by such State proceedings. Quite to the contrary, they assist us in the discharge of our ultimate responsibility. Thus, so long as State procedures exist for doing so, it has been the policy of this House to permit such challenges to be initiated and processed at the State level, subject always, of course, to the ultimate power of this body to make an independent final judgment as to the challenged election.

Since such preliminary State proceedings are unquestionably proper, it follows that the unconditional seating of a Member based upon the prima facie force of his election certificate in no way ousts a State of its jurisdiction in such proceedings. The seating of a Member who is the subject of a challenge is not a final act. Those procedures incidental and preliminary to a final resolution of the controversy, including State proceedings where appropriate, must necessarily proceed unabated if the policy of comity and the reasons for it are to be respected.

It is because of the settled posture of the law and the House precedents, and because of my unwillingness to mar the ceremonial nature of the occasion, that no request to stand aside was made with respect to any Member-elect against whom a contest is pending.

III

Moments ago, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) engaged in a colloquy with respect to the Paul-Gammage contest in Texas. The purpose of that exchange was to influence proceedings now pending before a Texas State court. Quite apart from the propriety of the colloquy, or the weight to be given expressions of opinion by those whose partisan interests are manifest, it must be observed that the views expressed are simply wrong.

Let me restate the law so as to correct any misconceptions which may exist:

The House has jurisdiction to resolve contests concerning the election of its Members. That jurisdiction is not exclusive, but it may be characterized as "ultimate and final." States also have concurrent jurisdiction to hear and resolve disputes concerning the election of House Members which may be exercised in a manner compatible with the ultimate jurisdiction of the House. Since the jurisdiction of the House is superior to that of a State, the House may, if it wishes,

assert its superior jurisdiction to the exclusion of a State's claim of jurisdiction. It seldom does so, however, for those policy reasons stated earlier. Because of the historic reluctance to interfere with ongoing State proceedings in this area, Federal preemption should only be found when it is expressly asserted or can be implied unmistakably from the affirmative acts of the House.

Without question, the Texas court in the Paul-Gammage case has jurisdiction. Whether it should retain that jurisdiction is for the Texas court to decide.

Also, without question, the House has jurisdiction of the election contest. It has not yet asserted the primacy of its jurisdiction and I suggest to my House colleagues that it would be especially inappropriate in this case to do so. The matters of fact in dispute will require extensive discovery proceedings. The legal issues involve questions of State law. Both the factual and legal questions should be resolved in an atmosphere of due process, free of partisan influences. The State court of Texas is a far better forum for the resolution of these questions than the House of Representatives.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement.

The Chair desires deferment of unanimous-consent requests and also 1-minute speeches until after the formal ceremony of the day, which is the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President. Therefore, pursuant to the order adopted on Tuesday, January 4, 1976, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES— JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CON- CURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

Under well-established precedents, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their respective places at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Mr. CANNON and Mr. HATFIELD on the part of the Senate, and Mr. DENT and Mr. DICKINSON on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will now hand to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and

Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. DICKINSON (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Jimmy Carter of the State of Georgia received nine votes for President, and WALTER F. MONDALE of the State of Minnesota received nine votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Chair will omit in further procedure the formal statement just made for the State of Alabama, and we will open the certificates in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the vote of the electors in each State; and the tellers will then read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done in the case of the State of Alabama.

Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of the State of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make the final ascertainment of the results and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, Howard W. Cannon and Mark O. Hatfield, tellers on the part of the Senate, John H. Dent and William L. Dickinson, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventy-seven.

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President			For Vice President		
		Jimmy Carter	Gerald R. Ford	Ronald Reagan	Walter F. Mondale	Robert Dole	
Alabama	9	9			9		
Alaska	3		3			3	
Arizona	6		6			6	
Arkansas	6	6			6		
California	45		45			45	
Colorado	7		7			7	
Connecticut	8		8			8	
Delaware	3	3			3		
District of Columbia	3	3			3		
Florida	17	17			17		
Georgia	12	12			12		
Hawaii	4	4			4		
Idaho	4		4			4	
Illinois	26		26			26	
Indiana	13		13			13	
Iowa	8		8			8	
Kansas	7		7			7	
Kentucky	9	9			9		
Louisiana	10	10			10		
Maine	4		4			4	
Maryland	10	10			10		
Massachusetts	14	14			14		
Michigan	21		21			21	
Minnesota	10				10		
Mississippi	7	7			7		
Missouri	12	12			12		
Montana	4		4			4	

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President			For Vice President		
		Jimmy Carter	Gerald R. Ford	Ronald Reagan	Walter F. Mondale	Robert Dole	
Nebraska	5		5			5	
Nevada	3		3			3	
New Hampshire	4		4			4	
New Jersey	17		17			17	
New Mexico	4		4			4	
New York	41	41			41		
North Carolina	13	13			13		
North Dakota	3		3			3	
Ohio	25	25			25		
Oklahoma	8		8			8	
Oregon	6		6			6	
Pennsylvania	27	27			27		
Rhode Island	4	4			4		
South Carolina	8		8			8	
South Dakota	4		4			4	
Tennessee	10	10			10		
Texas	26	26			26		
Utah	4		4			4	
Vermont	3		3			3	
Virginia	12		12			12	
Washington	9		9			9	
West Virginia	6		6			6	
Wisconsin	11	11			11		
Wyoming	3		3			3	
Total	538	297	240	1	297	241	

HOWARD W. CANNON,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
Tellers on the part of the Senate.

JOHN H. DENT,
WILLIAM L. DICKINSON,
Tellers on the part of the House of
Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Jimmy Carter, of the State of Georgia, has received for President of the United States 297 votes;

Gerald R. Ford, of the State of Michigan, has received 240 votes;

Ronald Reagan, of the State of California, has received 1 vote.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Walter F. Mondale, of the State of Minnesota, has received for Vice President of the United States 297 votes;

Robert Dole, of the State of Kansas, has received 241 votes;

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventy-seven, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Gov. Jimmy Carter, of the State of Georgia, has received for the Presidency of the United States 297 votes;

President Gerald R. Ford, of the State of Michigan, has received 240 votes; and

Gov. Ronald Reagan, of the State of California, has received 1 vote.

The state of the vote for the Vice Presidency of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE, of the State of Minnesota, has received for Vice President of the United States 297 votes; and

Senator ROBERT DOLE, of the State of Kansas, has received 241 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January, 1977, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Members of the Congress, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 95th Congress, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair directs that the electoral votes be spread at large upon the Journal.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AND FOR NEXT WEEK

(Mr. RHODES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the distinguished majority leader as to the program for the balance of this week.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, there is no further legislative business for today or for the balance of this week.

The program of the House of Representatives for next week is as follows:

On Monday the House will meet at noon. It would be a day for suspensions, but there are no bills.

On Tuesday the House will meet at noon. We have one suspension scheduled, House Resolution 9, Reestablishing the Committee on Assassinations, and a second resolution of the House, heretofore unnumbered, which would call for the election of the members of the Committee on the Budget.

On Wednesday, the House again will meet, but not until 8 p.m.

The purpose of that being a joint session of the two Houses to hear the state of the Union address by President Ford.

Thursday and the balance of the week, the House would meet at 11 a.m. There is no legislative business of which I personally have notice, except that I should advise the gentleman from Arizona and the other Members that if the question of gasoline decontrol should be prime for consideration, it would be scheduled; but all Members would be notified in sufficient time.

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, any further program will be announced later.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER UNDER THE CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1977

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE ON TUESDAY UNTIL 8 P.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1977

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 11, 1977, that it adjourn to meet at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, January 12, 1977, to hear the state of the Union address by President Ford.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUSE WORK SCHEDULE FOR 1977

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to insert in the RECORD at this point the House schedule for 1977.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The House schedule for 1977 is as follows:

HOUSE SCHEDULE FOR 1977

January 5–February 9: Washington work period; organize House, organize committees, begin hearings on authorization and appropriations bills.

January 17: Receive President's budget.

January 20: Inauguration.

February 10–15: District work period.

(February 12—Lincoln's Birthday.)

February 16–April 6: Washington work period; continue hearings and action on legislation.

March 15: Report by all committees to Budget Committee on projections for fiscal year 1978.

April 1: Congressional Budget Office reports to Budget Committee.

April 7–17: District work period.

(April 10: Easter Sunday.)

April 15: Deadline for Budget Committee report of first budget resolution.

April 18–May 26: Washington work period; finish hearings and mark-ups in authorizing committees for fiscal year 1978 and in appropriations subcommittees, report all new authorizations by May 15.

May 15: Complete action on first budget resolution.

May 16–26: Consider authorizations on the Floor and begin full committee markup for appropriations bills.

May 27–May 31: District work period.

(May 30: Memorial Day.)

June 1–June 30: Washington work period; consider appropriations, bills and authorizations.

July 1–July 9: District work period.

(July 4: Independence Day.)

July 10–August 5: Washington work period; complete appropriations and authorizations as well as other legislation.

August 6–September 6: August recess as provided for in Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. District business; travel, domestic and foreign; member and family vacation. (September 5: Labor Day.)

September 7–October 7: Washington work period.

September 12: All spending measures finalized.

September 15: Complete action on second budget resolution.

September 23: Reconciliation resolution completed.

October 1: Fiscal year 1978 begins.

October 8–14: District work period.

(October 10: Columbus Day.)

October 15–November 18: Washington work period.

(October 24: Veterans Day holiday.)

November 19-28: District work period.
(November 24: Thanksgiving Day.)
November 29-December 10: Washington work period.

FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. The Chair will insert at this point in the RECORD a statement covering the floor privileges of former Members and officers of the House of Representatives, in order that former Members and officers of the House of Representatives will be aware of the floor privileges accorded to them:

FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. Former Members and Officers of the House shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the floor of the House only if they do not have a direct personal or pecuniary interest, as determined by the Speaker, in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, as determined by the Speaker, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees.

2. Former Members and Officers of the House shall enter the Chamber through the Lobby Doors and shall furnish adequate identification to the doormen. Each former Member and Officer shall be furnished with a copy of these regulations, and with a copy of the proposed House schedule for that day. It is the responsibility of the former Member or Officer to personally ascertain that there is no measure pending in a committee or subcommittee that would prevent his access to the floor under this rule.

3. For the purposes of clause 3 of Rule XXXII, legislative measures under consideration in committees and subcommittees shall be those bills and resolutions which either (1) have been called up for consideration in a proper meeting of the full committee or of a subcommittee thereof, or (2) have been the subject of a proper hearing of the full committee or of a subcommittee thereof, whichever first occurs. A measure shall not be deemed under consideration if the committee or subcommittee has finally disposed of the bill or resolution adversely.

4. The provisions of (a) above shall not apply to former Members who are entitled to the privilege of the floor in another capacity under Rule XXXII.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, today has been set aside as the day on which the Congress complies with the requirements of the 12th amendment to the Constitution. Earlier, during the session—as we do every 4 years—the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, opens and counts the votes cast by the members of the electoral college.

After witnessing this process once again, it seems to me most appropriate to introduce an amendment to our Constitution which would reform once and

for all an outdated and unpopular system of electing a President and Vice President of the United States.

During the first session of the 91st Congress, my colleagues and I on the Judiciary Committee participated in an extensive series of hearings which examined over 50 joint resolutions proposing some alteration in the current method of electing a President and Vice President. With only six members dissenting, the Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution to the House which was passed in September 1969, by a vote of 339 to 70. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to act on the House-passed constitutional amendment during that Congress. Since that time, the only interest in electoral college reform in Congress was exhibited by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. During the 94th Congress, this subcommittee, by unanimous vote, reported Senate Joint Resolution 1 to the full Senate Judiciary Committee. No further action on the proposed amendment was taken during the last Congress.

In no less than 14 Presidential elections, we have failed to elect a President who received 50 percent of the popular vote. In 11 of these instances, the candidate who received a plurality of the popular vote did, in fact, obtain a majority of the electoral college vote. More significant, however, are the remaining three cases which resulted in the election of a "minority" President—a candidate who received a smaller number of the popular votes than his closest opponent.

In 1824, the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams although Andrew Jackson received more electoral and more popular votes.

In 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes received 250,000 less popular votes than Samuel J. Tilden. After a Congressional Electoral Commission settled several contested returns, Hayes emerged the victor by one electoral vote.

The third example of the election of a minority President occurred during the 1888 Presidential election. Although the incumbent, Grover Cleveland, recorded a 100,000 vote plurality over his closest opponent, Benjamin Harrison, Harrison was elected President with 65 more electoral votes.

There are three primary goals which have prompted me to submit to the House of Representatives this joint resolution. First, the proposed joint resolution will eliminate the problem of the "faithless elector"—a member of the electoral college who does not cast his vote in accord with the results of popular vote in his particular State. Both in 1960 and in 1968, one elector cast his ballot in this manner. Indeed, here today we have found that one elector has proven to be unfaithful to the people he was chosen to represent and has cast his ballot for a candidate who did not receive a majority of the votes in his State.

The evidence is clear that when the Founding Fathers framed our Constitution the intent was that the Presidential electors be selected from a group of the Nation's leaders. By 1826, however, the Congress noted that the elec-

tors "have degenerated into mere agents, in a case which requires no agency, and where the agent must be useless, if he is faithful, and dangerous, if he is not." In any event, I suspect that very few people could name the Presidential electors selected by their respective States.

Second, this proposed constitutional amendment provides that 35 per centum of the popular vote will be sufficient for election of the President and Vice President if this figure constitutes a plurality of the total votes cast. If no ticket receives 35 percent of the total votes cast, a runoff election between the two sets of candidates with the most popular votes will result. During the 91st Congress, I supported this 35-percent figure; however, the House adopted 40 percent. My reasons for support of the lower figure are the same today as they were at that time. A general runoff election subsequent to a general popular election of a President should be avoided if possible. Those who have studied this issue report that the 35-percent figure in lieu of the 40 percent of the popular vote could reduce the possibility of a runoff election from 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000. In addition to the added expense and delay, a runoff election could easily promote to victory the candidate who finished second in the general election.

Finally, it is the intent of this joint resolution to reform the system to insure that the electoral outcome more closely reflects the results of the popular vote. The results of a direct election, as provided for in the resolution, would reflect more accurately the preference of the voters. For example, Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 won 60 percent of the popular vote, but recorded 98 percent of the electoral votes by winning all the States except Vermont and Maine. While this procedure would certainly eliminate the appearance of a landslide victory, the problem of "minority" Presidents would be alleviated as well. In addition to the cases cited above, it should be pointed out that if in the recent Presidential election—or any future such elections—one of the candidates should receive a plurality of 5 million or more votes—and yet should lose to another candidate who receives a majority of the votes in the electoral college—I fear that the Nation would face a grave crisis. The evidence shows that both the people and the Congress support reform. I urge my colleagues and the new administration to think seriously about acting to erase the grave possibility that these concerns will be with us again during the 1980 election. The time to act is now—with decisiveness—and finality.

SHOULD WE CONTINUE THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE?

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMANN) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BAUMANN. Mr. Speaker, on last Tuesday, January 4, 1977, I objected to a unanimous-consent request to consider a resolution which would have extended for 3 months the powers and life of the Select Committee on Assassinations. This

select committee was created by the House on September 17, 1975, by a vote of 280 in favor to 84 against. I was one of those who supported the creation of the select committee at that time.

I am well aware that most polls show that a majority of Americans do not believe all the findings of the Warren Commission. I know, as most Members do, that substantial questions remain about the Kennedy assassination, and about the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. These questions should be properly resolved.

It was my impression that the Select Committee on Assassinations as described in debate on September 17 was to conduct a full and fair investigation into these two tragic deaths. The end result was to be a definitive report or series of reports which would lay to rest the many questions that remain. Obviously such an undertaking requires a very careful and judicious approach because of the highly controversial nature of the subject matter.

Since the time the committee was created and its chief counsel, Richard A. Sprague, was appointed, I have become increasingly apprehensive about the direction this group is taking.

First of all, Mr. Sprague, in a series of public statements, television appearances, interviews and newspaper articles, has virtually assumed the role of chairman of the committee. It is customary in the House for Members of Congress to speak for legislative or select committees, but Mr. Sprague has arrogated this role unto himself even to the point of apparently announcing policy decisions such as the direction of the investigation and the ground rules which will govern it.

At the same time, he has been constructing what I am sure he considers to be a good case for his proposal to spend more than \$13 million over a 2-year period and to hire more than 170 staff members to conduct this investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that this investigation was going to tie up loose ends, resolve questions still remaining, and fill in the gaps of previous investigations. Now we are told by Mr. Sprague as he stated before the Republican conference last Monday, that the investigation will probably go so far as to place on trial the CIA and the FBI, and each agency's role in investigating these two deaths. In so doing, Mr. Sprague seems to assume that both of these agencies have committed wrongs and are not to be trusted in regard to this new investigation. Over the past several weeks, the public has been treated in the press to numerous sensational statements and charges from Mr. Sprague and a few members of the committee, many of them highly interesting, but most of them unsupported by any evidence. All of them seem designed to justify the continued existence of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the House should know precisely what the scope of the investigation to be conducted by the Select Committee on Assassinations is to be. We should know

who the new chairman is going to be, and who the members will be once the committee is reconstituted in this Congress if indeed it is. We should certainly question seriously the enormous amount of money and the size of the staff proposed. This staff and the money involved exceeds almost every other committee in the House today. It is more than was spent for the Watergate investigation or on the impeachment inquiry. And the question inevitably arises whether an investigation of such scope and magnitude is truly necessary. I have my serious doubts that it is necessary especially in view of the manner in which it has been conducted so far.

Mr. Speaker, other Members of the House have also expressed concern about the proposals that Mr. Sprague has made for the procedures which will be used in this investigation. At this point, I insert in the RECORD a letter from our colleague, the Honorable DON EDWARDS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary which points out some shocking statements made by Mr. Sprague in an interview in the Los Angeles Times on December 15, 1976. I urge my colleagues to read the gentleman from California's letter carefully and consider whether this is what they wish to endorse by their votes.

The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 16, 1976.

Hon. THOMAS N. DOWNING,
Chairman, Select Committee on Assassinations,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOM: Recent statements to the press by staff director Richard A. Sprague raise some grave questions as to the procedures he has announced for the Select Committee's investigations. I would most respectfully like to call some of my concerns to your attention so that you might share them with your Members.

I am sure, there will be strenuous Congressional and public objection to Mr. Sprague's plans. One statement is that the Committee will, as outlined in an article in the December 15, 1976 *Los Angeles Times*, "purchase two tiny transmitters that can be hidden in the clothing of an investigator during the questioning of a potential witness. When combined with the stress evaluator, this device will permit the Committee to subject individuals to secret lie detector tests". Such procedures are, to say the least, totally inappropriate for use by a Congressional Committee. This would constitute intentional invasions of the most fundamental rights of American citizens. I believe the use of these techniques by a Committee of Congress to be wrong, immoral, and very likely illegal.

Most courts do not admit polygraph or other "truth testing" evidence. I don't believe Congress can or should adopt a lower standard than employed by the Courts to arrive at the truth.

The FBI employs polygraphs on a very limited scale, only with the subject's written consent and never for employment purposes. The CIA and NSA use the polygraph for employment screening on a completely voluntary basis. Legislation is pending in my Subcommittee to prohibit such use both in and out of government, and I am sure similar legislation will be introduced in the next session. We are currently gathering information, both legal and technical, on this unproven technique and hope to have some valid recommendations in the coming year.

For all of the above reasons, I request that

very serious consideration be given by you and the Full Committee to each investigative technique to be employed by your staff. To have your work tainted by disreputable methods would be unfortunate. Can you imagine the public and Congressional outcry if the FBI were to use the investigative techniques outlined in the cited article? If your Committee cannot resolve all the issues by traditional legal and court tested methods, then so be it. The impeachment proceedings showed that our system, employing institutional safeguards and traditions, can thwart those who decide to employ unorthodox approaches to their own goals.

One other area of deep concern for me appearing in the same article is Mr. Sprague's statement that "the Committee would make public—chiefly through public hearings—the information that it develops, even if the disclosures might affect individuals or government agencies only indirectly connected to the murders."

If the above procedure is actually to be employed, it seems to me that you run the risk that innocent persons might well be subjected to criticism or worse, when they have no reasonable connection with, or involvement in, the tragedies. Further, such persons would not have those rights to relief which exist for a citizen subjected to such unwarranted vilification from other than a Committee of Congress. A Congressional Committee must set much higher standards in protecting the rights of privacy of citizens, since the protections afforded in our civil and criminal justice systems do not exist in a Congressional hearing room.

It was the intention of the House of Representatives to have the Select Committee conduct a responsible, thorough investigation of the two assassinations. And, when the investigations are completed, thoroughly documented reports should be published, informing the American people and indeed the world, of the conclusions of the Members of the Subcommittee.

It is not appropriate for staff (Mr. Sprague), to state that "his staff has discovered withheld information from the (Warren) Commission in addition to the previously disclosed situations." If the Committee has such information, it should be made available to the public by the Chairman of the Committee after Full Committee debate and approval. Veiled staff warnings that sensational disclosures are forthcoming serve only to disturb and confuse the public.

Lastly, I must respectfully suggest that from an institutional point of view, it is customary in the House of Representatives that the spokesperson for any Committee should be its Chairman or an elected Member and not one of the staff.

I am sure that with its distinguished Chairman, and Members, the Select Committee will do its important work in accordance with the highest standards of Congressional Committee conduct. I appreciate your consideration of the serious problems outlined in this letter and in the friendly, yet concerned, spirit with which they are transmitted. I hope you can provide me with the necessary assurances as soon as your schedule allows.

Kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

DON EDWARDS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Speaker, we also should have full information regarding the scope of the investigation, and those who will conduct it. For those of you who did not read it, I am inserting in the RECORD at close of my remarks an article by Mr. David Burnham of the New York Times which appeared last Sunday, January 2, 1977. It details the past record of the

chief counsel of the select committee, Mr. Sprague, giving both charges made against him in a number of instances and his response to those charges. Certainly, it is not my duty to pass judgment on the charges, but it is the duty of each of us to have a full understanding of Mr. Sprague's background prior to our vote.

Mr. Speaker, next Tuesday, January 11, the majority leadership will bring up under suspension a resolution continuing the life of the Select Committee on Assassinations for 3 months. I do not believe that an issue of this seriousness should be treated under suspension where no amendments are allowed and only 20 minutes debate is permitted on each side. We were told that the new suspension procedure permitted by the amended rules would not be used for controversial matters. Certainly this is a controversial matter. The House should be allowed full debate on this matter. I know that I am receiving many complaints from taxpayers about the scope and cost of this investigation.

Last, Mr. Speaker, we should be able to consider the continuation of this committee in a more deliberate manner so that we can write restrictions on its jurisdiction and procedures, and so that we can be sure that its staff is properly selected and equipped to conduct this investigation.

I hope that my colleagues will consider these facts prior to casting their vote on this matter.

The article follows:

COUNSEL IN ASSASSINATION INQUIRY OFTEN TARGET OF CRITICISM
(By David Burnham)

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The chief counsel and director of the House committee investigating the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is a former prosecutor whose judgment and actions have been subject to formal criticism on a number of occasions.

According to Representative Thomas N. Downing, chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the controversial background of Richard A. Sprague, the committee's chief counsel, was unknown to Congress when he was selected for the politically sensitive job of re-examining the conclusions of the previous investigations of the two killings.

The committee was established on Sept. 17 and Mr. Sprague's selection was announced two weeks later. Functioning for the last three months on a \$150,000 budget, the committee now has a staff of 68 lawyers, investigators and technicians.

With the release yesterday of an interim report describing what it called important new possible leads, Mr. Sprague and the members of the committee hope to persuade the House to provide at least \$13 million for a two-year investigation by a staff of 170.

OPPOSITION TO INQUIRY

However, there is some opposition in the House of Representatives to the committee and some doubt about the need for the re-investigation and the size of the proposed budget. Mr. Sprague's controversial record could affect the House debate over the committee's future.

Mr. Sprague won wide acclaim for his successful prosecution of the killers of Joseph A. Yablonski, the United Mine Workers insurgent leader, and his family, and for the conviction of scores of other murderers in his 18-year career in the office of the Philadelphia District Attorney.

In a two-and-a-half-hour interview in the committee's office this week, Mr. Sprague described himself as a dedicated public servant and said that most of the criticisms of him were a result of the highly tumultuous nature of Pennsylvania politics.

But an examination of official reports and records and interviews with a number of Philadelphians has uncovered at least five situations in which Mr. Sprague's official and unofficial actions have been faulted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission and elected officials.

Three years ago, for example, the Pennsylvania Attorney General issued a two-inch thick report on Mr. Sprague's handling of a homicide case in which the son of a good friend was involved in a dispute leading to the death of a man named John Russell Applegate.

PROBLEMS ARE CITED

"It is unfortunate that various matters were not properly pursued in 1963 immediately after the death of Applegate," the 1973 report concluded, citing unresolved conflicts in the testimony of key participants, additional witnesses who were not interviewed, an incomplete fingerprint search at the death scene and faulty lie-detector and blood tests.

A second controversial case involved a Philadelphia detective who worked as Mr. Sprague's chief investigator and who once trailed the husband of Mr. Sprague's girlfriend to what was alleged to be a motel rendezvous with another woman. The detective testified under oath in a divorce proceeding that he had undertaken the clandestine spying on his own time and without pay but at the request of Mr. Sprague.

Two years later, the Supreme Court issued a decision involving the same domestic squabble in which Mr. Sprague was said to have done in his office much of the legal work that led to the arrest for contempt of court of the same man who had been followed by the detective.

The court's 1969 decision characterized the contempt of court action that led to the arrest of this man as a "gross injustice" and said that the legal proceedings "were sorely lacking in due process."

U.S. AGENCY CRITICISM

Concerning Mr. Sprague's administrative abilities, the Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia made public two years ago a 60-page report on the Philadelphia prosecutors office that had been compiled by Charles Rogovin, a criminal justice consultant, under a grant from the United States Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"The principal impressions received during the initial review of this office were an inordinate concentration of authority in the first assistant district attorney, Mr. Sprague, a lack of necessary delegations of authority to division chiefs and very serious deficiencies in administration throughout the entire organization," Mr. Rogovin concluded.

Representative Downing, the head of the select committee, said in response to a detailed inquiry that he tended "to think that Mr. Sprague's overall qualifications minimized any indiscretions he may have made during his career."

NO BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Mr. Downing, a Virginia Democrat who will retire from Congress next week, acknowledged that he had never heard of the various official criticisms concerning Mr. Sprague and that Mr. Sprague had been selected as chief counsel without a background investigation.

Mr. Downing said that, based on his experience in working with Mr. Sprague over the last three months, he was convinced the former prosecutor would make "a great contribution to the committee's effort."

He said he had selected Mr. Sprague from a list of about six candidates after an inter-

view. A number of members of the committee apparently helped in the preparation of the final list, but neither Mr. Downing nor Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat who is expected to be named the next chairman, could remember who specifically recommended Mr. Sprague.

Mark Lane, one of the leading critics of the official explanation of President Kennedy's assassination, has said that he recommended Mr. Sprague. One committee source, however, said that the Philadelphia prosecutor had been suggested by several Congressmen.

In addition to Mr. Sprague's general defense of his reputation, the former prosecutor offered detailed explanations of each of the criticisms of his actions that he contended showed the criticisms were groundless.

Concerning the criticism of his handling of the murder case involving the son of a friend, for example, Mr. Sprague argued that the alleged failure to make an adequate investigation should have been directed by the Attorney General's report at the Philadelphia police and not himself, even though he was in charge of both the individual case and the District Attorney's homicide squad.

According to the Attorney General's report on the affair Mr. Sprague personally recommended that no charges be brought against Rocco Urella Jr. and Donald F. Scallessa, then students at LaSalle College, in the death of Mr. Applegate.

The report quoted Mr. Sprague as saying that he had handled the case at the request of Mr. Urella's father, a close friend who at that time was a captain in the Pennsylvania state police.

Louis Vignola, at the time a district magistrate, said that because he was not a lawyer he had relied on Mr. Sprague's recommendation that there was insufficient evidence to bring a murder charge in the case.

Mr. Sprague, according to the report, said that he did not believe it was improper for him to have handled this case because what the State Attorney General's report now describes as a faulty police investigation had not found any evidence that the son of his friend had contributed to Mr. Applegate's death.

DOMESTIC CASE EXPLAINED

Concerning his actions regarding the former husband of his girlfriend, Mr. Sprague said that he now understands how the use of a county detective, even if voluntary, might be subject to misunderstanding.

"Thinking of it subsequently, I don't think there was anything wrong with my action but it would have been wiser perhaps to have hired a private investigator," he said.

But Mr. Sprague defended his role in helping his friend obtain a contempt of court citation and criticized the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on the grounds that it had issued its opinion in the case without giving either him or the judge who signed the contempt citation an opportunity to make their case.

As for the report by the Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia, Mr. Sprague dismissed it as a substantively weak and politically motivated document whose publication had been arranged by the present Philadelphia District Attorney F. Emmett Fitzpatrick, with whom he had many disputes.

OTHER CASES IN DISPUTE

A number of other actions of Mr. Sprague have been questioned or criticized. On May 25, 1972, for example, the Philadelphia District Attorney's office charged Gregory P. Walter, one of that city's leading investigative reporters, with recording his own telephone conversations without informing the persons to whom he was talking.

Mr. Sprague, then the busy first assistant district attorney, personally handled the prosecution of Mr. Walter in the misdemeanor court. It resulted in a conviction and

a \$350 fine. Mr. Walter's lawyer, Gregory M. Harvey, argued that because the Philadelphia police and fire departments routinely recorded all incoming calls without informing the callers, the case appeared to represent selective enforcement of an unusual Pennsylvania law.

The case against Mr. Walter was "terminated" by agreement between his lawyer and the district attorney after it was appealed to the next court.

In an unusual disposition, the misdemeanor conviction and associated fine were "terminated" by the district attorney after Mr. Walter appealed his case.

Mr. Sprague said the decision to prosecute Mr. Walter, who was working on a major story about police corruption, was made by Arlen Specter, then the District Attorney, and that he had personally handled the prosecution in the lower court at the specific request of Mr. Specter.

Several months later, on April 19, 1973, Mr. Sprague brought a \$2 million libel suit against The Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. Walter and several other reporters and editors, for a series of articles about his handling of the Applegate murder. This action is still pending.

CRIME COMMISSION CRITICISM

During the summer of 1971, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, controlled by the Democratic administration of Gov. Milton J. Shapp, issued a report charging widespread political corruption in Delaware County, a Republican stronghold. On Sept. 24, 1971, Stephen McEwen Jr., the Delaware County District Attorney, announced the appointment of Mr. Sprague as a special prosecutor to look into the allegations of corruption.

On June 30, 1974, the crime commission issued another report charging that "despite possessing extensive records of what appears to be systematic forced political contributions by county officials, Mr. Sprague has issued no criminal charges and has not yet even reported on the results of his investigation despite the passage of nearly three years."

Four months later, on Oct. 18, Mr. Sprague issued his own 36-page report, denouncing the crime commission for denouncing him and accusing the commission of refusing to cooperate with his investigation of Delaware County, done with the assistance of two detectives and two assistant district attorneys from Philadelphia and volunteer law students.

During his interview, Mr. Sprague said that his investigation and report on Delaware County had been delayed because he at the same time was serving as special prosecutor in the Yablonski killing and as first assistant district attorney in Philadelphia.

On Feb. 24, 1967, Paul Delahanty was found not guilty of homicide in a Philadelphia courtroom. The principal reason for the decision: a Police Department evidence expert named Agnes Bell Malatratt, who had repeatedly testified as a professional witness for the Philadelphia District Attorney's office, had been discovered to have lied about her qualifications and training.

Both Mr. Sprague and Arlen Specter, then the Philadelphia District Attorney, unsuccessfully argued that the misstatements by Mrs. Malatratt were of no importance because she was in fact an expert witness.

Even Mr. Sprague's string of convictions in the Yablonski murders has not been free from criticism. Although the special prosecutor is widely praised for dogged detective work and brilliant courtroom tactics in the long series of state and Federal trials, their expense did become an issue.

According to Frank Mascara, the newly elected comptroller in Washington County, Pa., one reason he won the Democratic primary earlier this year was his criticism of his opponent—who had held the position for 20

years—for approving the \$440,000 expense of the trials.

"Sprague wasn't very careful with the money during the first trial and I raised hell about it," said Mr. Mascara in a recent interview. "They would say you can't put a price tag on justice and I would say baloney, you can have justice in a frugal manner."

Mr. Sprague, in his interview, denied that the cost of the trials was in any way extravagant and pointed out that the state ultimately had refunded most of the county's expenditure for the prosecution. He also noted that the county prosecutor who had asked him to be special prosecutor, unlike the comptroller, was re-elected. But the select committee's estimate that its investigation will cost at least \$13 million has already been criticized as extravagant by several members of Congress.

"There is a price to being a public official, to being in the goldfish bowl, but it doesn't mean you have to be subject to smears and distortions," Mr. Sprague said at the end of the interview.

"I do feel the public in general does not have dedicated people serving in the public interest. But I happen to think I have been a good public servant," he said.

RECENT DISTRICT COURT DECISIONS INVOLVING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF OSHA SECTION 8(a) UNDER THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Speaker, on the last business day of 1976 a three-judge Federal district court in Boise, Idaho, issued a decision purporting to declare the inspection provision of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 "unconstitutional and void in that it directly offends against the prohibitions of the Fourth Amendment" and to enjoin the Secretary of Labor "forever and permanently . . . from acting or attempting to act pursuant to or in furtherance of Section 8(a) of OSHA . . . and from conducting or attempting to conduct any general . . . inspections of the non-public portions of the premises of the plaintiff herein pursuant to Section 8(a)."

That decision is Barlow's against Usery; it came about when Barlow's refused to obey a previous court order to permit reasonably limited OSHA inspections "without delay" under the statute; and it appears to go far beyond other decisions on this OSHA issue. In two of those decisions, Buckeye Industries and Able Contractors, district courts in Georgia and Montana flatly rejected identical fourth amendment arguments, finding warrantless civil workplace inspections for job safety and health purposes constitutional. In two others, Gibson's Products and Hertzler, district courts in Texas and New Mexico indicated their belief that OSHA inspections without warrants based on grounds to believe safety violations were present raised fourth amendment problems, but avoided those problems by interpreting the act to require a flexible showing of "administrative probable cause" where inspection was not permitted by the employer.

Unlike Gibson's and Hertzler—which clearly permitted OSHA to continue to

inspect workplaces, though creating their own difficulties—the Barlow's order appears to halt all inspections, with or without warrants or even clear proof that severe violations have occurred. In light of claims from some quarters that this decision has "repealed OSHA" or put it "out of business," I think it important to set the record straight by noting its limited effect, avoiding irresponsible actions by employers tempted by those claims.

First, it is of course true that any order restricting OSHA's ability to inspect harms safety and health enforcement, since the right to make unannounced inspections is the cornerstone of the act. But Barlow's is simply a district court order like any other. It is not the final word on the subject; it is not a pronouncement of the Supreme Court. That it came from a district court of three judges rather than a single judge does not change this fact, for it is the law that apart from their narrowly-drawn power to issue constitutional injunctions, three-judge courts have no more authority than ordinary ones. In particular, there is precedent to the effect that injunctions issued by district courts may not run beyond the geographical boundaries of their districts. And while the law is not free from doubt, that result seems supported by powerful logic where a private party seeks injunctions against the Government which might run head-on against contrary results reached by other courts of equal stature if applied beyond the issuing court's district. Without such a limit, any district court could simply nullify rulings of numerous other district or circuit courts which had passed on the same issue, merely by issuing its own order. That is the function of the Supreme Court rather than a district court; and that is precisely what the three-judge court statute was passed to prevent. Thus, it is doubtful that Barlow's affects any inspections beyond Idaho, even if it affects other Idaho employers for whom no relief was ever sought.

Second, and more importantly, because the Idaho court issued an injunction against the act on pure constitutional grounds, the Government is entitled to a direct appeal to the Supreme Court which will bypass the court of appeals and permit swift authoritative resolution of this issue. The Government may also move to suspend the Barlow's order pending Supreme Court decision, since the normal rule is that the status quo created by Congress must be preserved until the High Court decides whether the district court's order should stand. It is my understanding that the Secretary has already asked the Idaho court for such a suspension, which is normally granted in a routine manner in these types of cases. It is also my understanding that the Secretary intends, pending the Solicitor General's approval, to file an immediate appeal and expedite it for possible Supreme Court resolution this term. That appeal will suspend indefinitely the circuit court proceedings in Gibson's and Hertzler, since those courts will not decide an issue which is

before the Supreme Court. And if, as is likely, the district court's order is suspended until the High Court decides, it will have no practical effect before then. Inspections to protect employees exposed to unsafe or unhealthy working conditions will proceed, in Idaho as well as elsewhere, exactly as they have always proceeded.

In short, this decision is simply the first step in the constitutional decision process, just as on OSHA administrative law judge's decision is the first step in the act's decision process. It is equally tentative, equally subject to reversal; and it has neither erased section 8(a) nor "repealed" the statute. Practically speaking, nothing will have been decided until the Supreme Court decides. The Idaho order is merely a vehicle for Supreme Court decision; and employers would be ill-advised to act on the assumption that their obligations to afford employees safe work and workplaces have somehow been diluted or removed.

Third, it is important to note that warrantless civil inspections are both absolutely essential to this act's enforcement and a longstanding Federal practice. OSHA inspections do not depart in any degree from American custom. Identical provisions for warrantless civil inspections of business premises have been commonplace for at least the 70 years since passage of the Railroad Safety Appliance Act of 1908, and have been consistently upheld by the courts as applied to almost every aspect of American industry, including manufacture and sale of foods, pesticides, drugs and cosmetics, railroads, mining, taxation, atomic power, pollution and gun control, marine operations, use of hazardous substances, and labor standards.

When we passed this act we not only acknowledged that similar inspection authority was essential by proscribing advance notice of inspections and stating that such warnings had virtually nullified enforcement of other safety statutes. We admitted as much by unanimous action as well as words, for no bill was introduced, reported, or passed in either House which did not include such authority. The eighth circuit court of appeals has most recently summarized the legislative history, concluding that "prompt, unannounced inspections without delay" are central to OSHA's success, both to "prevent subversion of the program and encourage consistent compliance." *Usery v. Godfrey Brake & Supply Service* (Nov. 19, 1976). And the fact remains that any requirement which would permit employers to turn inspectors away during lengthy warrant proceedings, thus securing time to temporarily conceal or "clean up" safety and health hazards, would make this carefully-considered scheme virtually powerless to reach many injurious working conditions.

This is especially true because the effect of any employer's insistence on a warrant would rapidly multiply, since his competitors would also be forced to refuse to permit inspections. Otherwise they would be saddled with safety costs their competition could easily evade.

Thus, as one court has noted, requiring search warrants under OSHA "would

serve to destroy the objects of the legislation." If Congress cannot regulate safety and health without such restrictions, it cannot really regulate at all. Given the controlling fourth amendment test of whether the means chosen by Congress are "reasonable"; the urgent Federal human and economic interest in preventing the enormous drain on this society caused by the \$8 billion annual cost of workplace deaths, injuries and illnesses to nearly 3 million employees each year; and the relatively low privacy interests of employers whose workplaces are open every day to all their employees, I cannot believe the fourth amendment mandates that result.

Finally, a brief word about the quality of the Barlow's and Gibson's decisions themselves is appropriate. I do not speak to the correctness of those courts' results, which is for the Supreme Court to determine. But the reasoning, or lack of reasoning, by which those results were reached is a cause for legitimate concern. To mention just two examples, of dubious analysis, the Supreme Court cases on which the district courts chiefly relied, *Camara* against Municipal Court and *See* against Seattle, involved only municipal ordinances and expressly refused to decide whether similar fourth amendment requirements would be imposed on nationwide Federal statutes whose enforcement might be hampered by such restrictions.

Yet the district courts briefly assumed those Supreme Court cases were controlling, in the very situation the High Court said they were not. The district courts also relied on two other Supreme Court decisions, *Western Alfalfa* and *Almeida-Sanchez*, which respectively refused to extend the fourth amendment in any way to certain federally approved administrative inspections, and involved unlimited semicriminal searches very different from those under OSHA. Yet those courts neither acknowledged these significant differences nor deigned, except in the most summary way, to mention other cases restricting *Almeida-Sanchez*, indicating that business premises are entitled to much less fourth amendment protection than private homes, and approving identical inspections under other Federal statutes. Since especially in constitutional matters the courts' duties are to reconcile such decisions within the bounds set by existing precedent, I would hope that regardless of the eventual result, more reasoned reflection will be given this important issue when the Barlow's order is evaluated on appeal.

It is worth repeating that the Barlow's court would apparently have found section 8(a) acceptable if it required warrants based on probable cause where permission to inspect was denied by employers. But if the fourth amendment requires such restrictions despite the act's existing limitation of civil OSHA inspections to reasonable times, places, and manners directly connected to job-related hazards, it has stripped Congress of all power to effectively regulate dangers which are necessarily transient and in the main easily concealed or made order proof if a foreman is aware an inspector is about to arrive. The Constitu-

tion created a Federal Government of limited powers, but not no powers where the important right to work without being killed, maimed, or otherwise disabled is involved.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the court decisions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? There was no objection.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. PRITCHARD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to single out a misguided action by one of the Washington State electors that highlights one of the weaknesses of the electoral college system.

This elector chose not to cast his vote for the candidate nominated by the Republican Party for President and favored by a majority of the Washington State voters in the November election. Rather, he cast his ballot for Governor Reagan. I believe this action violated the trust of the people of Washington State who cast their vote for President on November 2, and is a perversion of the electoral college system.

This action is not unprecedented in the history of the electoral college, but it again raises serious questions about the dangers and potential for abuse in the electoral college as currently constituted. At the very least, steps should be taken before the next Presidential election to bind electors to cast their ballots in accordance with the majority of the voters in each respective State.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN CITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, today I gave a talk to the National Women's Democratic Club here in Washington entitled "Does the City of the Future Have a Future?"

The text follows:

DOES THE CITY OF THE FUTURE HAVE A FUTURE?

For the American city, it may turn out to have been darkest just before the dawn.

In-migration of the rural poor to the central city is tapering off, and cities are becoming increasingly attractive to the more affluent. Financial institutions and citizen groups in many communities are working together to prevent older neighborhoods from falling into decay.

More important, the cities can expect to receive heightened attention from the fed-

eral government. President-elect Carter and the new Democratic Congress owe their mandate largely to a constituency concerned about urban joblessness and decay.

Still, all is not well. Jobs continue to move to the suburbs and beyond. Service needs of city residents and the cost of government operation increase, while the tax base erodes. Many cities face severe financial difficulties as a consequence. The fragmentation and proliferation of jurisdictions within a metropolitan area artificially separate the functional city—the entire metropolitan area—from the legal city. As a result, the substantial wealth which exists in the suburbs surrounding central cities remains unavailable and untapped.

Last September the House Banking Committee held two weeks of hearings on the future of our cities. I am personally convinced that the future of the American city is not as bleak and dreary as many have prophesied. It is within our own power—if we have the wit and the will—to see to it that the American city survives and flourishes as a viable economic entity, as a livable residential community, and as the cultural center of our civilization.

A coherent national urban policy which provides the framework for federal approaches to city problems, and for the coordination of federal, state, local, and private sector activities, ought to be a starting point for our efforts. Only with a national urban policy in place can the federal government determine how its programs in housing, transportation, regional planning, open space, public works, manpower, state/local budget support, welfare, health, education, public safety can best complement what the rest of the country is doing.

Unfortunately, such a policy does not now exist. This month the House Banking Committee will establish a new Subcommittee on the City to help develop such a national urban policy, and to provide a focus within the House of Representatives for the consideration of overall urban concerns.

I shall discuss today the outlines of what such an urban policy might be.

If the cities do recover—and as I have noted, there are reasons for optimism—it is not likely to be because of a massive Washington-centered Marshall Plan. Instead, one can hope for a more modest urban policy representing a realistic division of labor between Washington on the one hand, and state and local governments, private citizens and institutions on the other.

Washington will have to assume primary responsibility for the first two goals of an urban policy—achieving full employment, and restructuring and expanding the major federal urban aid programs in health, welfare, housing, transportation, and general governmental support. But the other two goals—conserving neighborhoods, land, and energy, and creating equitable metropolitan burden-sharing—must be primarily addressed outside of Washington, though Washington can provide needed encouragement and incentives to move in the right direction.

1. JOBS

The most straightforward way to help the cities is to provide jobs. Jobless citizens not only make no contribution to a community's revenues. They add greatly to its costs for welfare, crime, and associated bills.

As a starter, we need to get rid of the dominant economic idea of the last eight years that more joblessness is the way to fight inflation. Fortunately, there is now in place a Congressional budget procedure which safeguards against fiscal recklessness. There is now also in place a Congressional monetary procedure which looks to quarterly dialogue with the Federal Reserve as a means of assuring that money and credit policy will harmonize with fiscal policy. Thus there is no longer any excuse, if there ever

was, for "fighting inflation" by adding to the cities' unemployment.

Overall fiscal and monetary policy, by itself, can reduce unemployment generally. But it cannot be asked to bring full employment into central city pockets. Long before, the more prosperous parts of the country would have become overheated. Therefore, a macroeconomic overall policy must be accompanied by a microeconomic structural policy, designed to bring jobs to people where they are, and people to jobs where the jobs are.

Millions of jobless are trapped in the central cities by poverty, race, or under-education, with only bootleg economic activities available—robbery, drug-pushing, prostitution, gambling. A three-grip handle on structural unemployment is needed:

a. Bring jobs to where the people are

Blue-collar jobs have been disappearing from the central city. Convincing employers to locate in the city—or even persuading existing ones not to leave—will not be an easy task. Nonetheless, the economic importance of providing jobs for central city residents, and the social desirability of encouraging smaller, human-scale plants within walking or easy commuting distance of workers' residences, suggests that every avenue be explored.

Let me suggest some.

Recent widespread abandonment in many central cities has created acres of rubble or empty buildings. To attract plants to these areas, state and local governments could assemble the land through tax foreclosures or eminent domain, and offer local tax concessions. They could then, with federal assistance, clear the land and provide utilities and transport. The result could be a form of urban renewal without the widespread and lamentable people removal which plagued that program in the past.

Washington could help by refocusing its Economic Development Administration grants and loans on high-unemployment central cities.

Federal tax policy could help, too. At present, the investment tax credit and tax-free municipal industrial revenue bonds encourage a firm to build costly new plant and equipment in an area with no unemployment problems rather than in a central city that may have a 20 percent jobless rate. Restricting the federal tax exemption for municipal industrial revenue bonds to areas of high unemployment, and allowing a greater investment tax credit for investment in such areas, would be helpful.

White-collar jobs, as well as blue-collar, ought to be hooked up to the central city unemployed. Many of these jobs—in education, government, finance, commerce, health—will continue to be located downtown, within range of the unemployed area. Central city high schools, vocational schools, and urban colleges ought to reorient their teaching, particularly of the 3 R's, to prepare young people for these jobs. Downtown service industries should be encouraged to provide employment opportunities for their graduates, thereby providing the pot of gold at the end of the educational rainbow. Cities must have adequate and regular revenues to provide the police, sanitation workers, school-teachers, health and recreation personnel needed to improve the quality of urban life.

The federal government, too, ought to have a well-thought-out policy of decentralizing its operations so as to provide white-collar jobs in areas of central city joblessness. After many years of trying, I finally got a Federal Reserve office for my Milwaukee district, the last big city in the country without one, and today a large part of its paper-clearing operations are conducted by people who live in the central city neighborhood. In fact, the federal government should cease building new administrative headquarters in

suburban Washington and instead build them where jobs are needed, just as Paris is decentralizing its once-central bureaucracy to the provinces.

b. Bring people to where the jobs are

Jobs have been moving to suburban locations within metropolitan areas, to outlying cities, and out of the colder regions of the Northeast and Midwest states to the South and Southwest. Even if the proposals I have suggested for bringing more jobs back to central cities are successful, the eventual out-movement of jobs is likely only to be moderated, not arrested. We must devise ways to bring people to where the jobs are.

For those so-near-and-yet-so-far suburban jobs, we can attempt to improve transportation networks. Most of our public transportation systems are presently focused on moving suburban and outlying city workers inward from their homes to the downtown city areas. Greater emphasis ought to be placed on moving central city residents outward towards job concentrations in suburban industrial parks, major shopping centers, and large institutions such as hospitals and schools.

Secondly, low- and moderate-income city residents must be given increased opportunities to live in suburban areas close to available jobs. Obviously, the success of such an outward movement depends on a hospitable outlook by the places of destination, without discrimination in jobs or housing. This means an end to suburban zoning and land development practices which exclude working families that cannot afford expensive homes. It means more effective administration of open housing and fair employment legislation. The federal government can improve suburban behavior by more effectively conditioning community development and other grant programs on equality of access to employment and homes.

A different set of solutions will be necessary to assist those who wish to move from job-shortage central cities to far-off job-surplus regions of the country.

At present there is no national employment placement system worthy of the name. The U.S. Employment Service, by operating mainly on a state-by-state basis rather than as a national service, does little to encourage inter-regional labor mobility. In any case, it functions more as a job listing than as a job matching service. Development of an effective national computerized service, matching job openings with the skills and interests of available and interested workers, ought not to be beyond our technological and administrative capabilities.

Beyond this, the federal government can assist by providing personalized retraining programs keyed to available jobs. It can also make available relocation aid, a device which many European countries have used with great success. An obvious starting point would be to provide a direct grant for moving expenses. The federal government has properly focused a great deal of attention and effort on the relocation of Cuban and Vietnamese refugees. It should do as much for our own citizens.

c. Provide interim national service jobs

The sad truth is that it will take time for overall macroeconomic policies and structural match-people-to-jobs microeconomic policies to produce much of a dent in the 40 percent central city youth unemployment rate. The nation cannot wait.

For those unable to obtain jobs through the approaches above, there should be an interim bridge of national service jobs. This means going well beyond the present Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and avoiding today's bureaucratic limitations of state and local governments. These national service jobs could be out in the country, like FDR's Civilian Conservation Corps, or in the city itself—rehabilitating

homes, recycling waste, renewing neighborhoods, staffing day care centers and food programs. National service jobs could offer a decent job at a living wage, train enrollees for permanent private-sector employment down the line, accomplish much needed work which would otherwise go undone, and give young people a sense of cooperative purpose. It is a far superior approach to the payment of unemployment insurance and welfare benefits.

2. RESTRUCTURING FEDERAL AIDS

Fuller employment would by itself help our cities by substituting tax-paying citizens for tax-supported citizens. But Washington, as a part of a new national urban policy, must also restructure its aid programs:

Assume the costs of welfare, Medicaid, and other programs for those unable to work, thereby relieving states—and some cities as well—of fiscal burdens they can ill afford to bear. The nation's poor should be the responsibility of the nation, not of the cities and states where they happen to be concentrated.

Equalize the real value of federal cash transfer payments, such as social security and veteran's benefits. Our present system pays the same benefits everywhere, disregarding the 10-20 percent higher cost of living in the older and colder cities. It thus both short-changes the recipient and further complicates the older cities' fiscal problems. Cash transfers ought to be equalized by upping benefits where the cost of living is higher.

Re-examine federal grants, including general revenue-sharing and block grants for community development, mass transit, and social services, to eliminate present inequities toward central cities. Too much program money now goes to communities that do not require assistance, particularly wealthy suburbs. Formulas should be changed, or perhaps subsidiary block grants adopted, to favor the neediest areas. For instance, a current criterion for general revenue-sharing grants is average per capita income. Under this, a community with many poor people is short-changed if it also has many wealthy people.

The present counter-cyclical grant program, to recompense high-unemployment communities for temporary revenue losses, should be extended.

While Washington is at it, it should greatly simplify the red tape that it now imposes on localities, relying more on post-audits than on detailed preliminary clearances.

Beyond Washington, other entities—states, counties, cities, individual citizens, neighborhood associations, profit and non-profit enterprises—have the major role to play in the third and fourth goals of a national urban policy:

3. CONSERVING NEIGHBORHOODS, LAND AND ENERGY

We must focus on a human-scale neighborhood as the basic unit in urban revival. This is what Jane Jacobs was saying in "The Death and Life of Great American Cities" 15 years ago, and her advice should at last be heeded.

With the neighborhood as the new focus of attention, low-income groups should be encouraged to develop their own economic institutions, such as neighborhood credit unions, consumer cooperatives and development corporations. And local financial institutions, always so fearful of "credit allocation", must themselves do a better job to see that a reasonable share of the nation's capital is available to these neighborhood institutions.

The cities themselves must provide the level of services—police, street lighting, trash collection, and so on—needed to sustain the neighborhood as a viable community. They also ought to re-examine their property tax

burden and its deadening effect on rehabilitation. For example, raising the tax on vacant central city land, and lowering the tax on improvements, could make rehabilitation of homes and commercial establishments more attractive to owners and investors, and reduce the misuse of scarce land. Another tax device deserving wider use is the property tax circuit-breaker, now in effect in some 25 states, which shields low-income homeowners from part of the property tax burden.

Too often in the past federal programs, particularly urban renewal and construction of the interstate highway system, have destroyed existing neighborhoods. Other federal programs—FHA and water and sewer grants—have in effect encouraged movements out of viable existing urban neighborhoods to the suburbs. Washington must change its emphasis to neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation.

The new emphasis on neighborhood conservation should encourage a cooperative spirit that is beginning to show itself, here and there, on the part of the country's financial institutions. Redlining is on the run, because of the disclosure act of 1975 that requires that banks and thrift institutions disclose the neighborhoods in which they do and do not make housing loans.

But this is purely negative. On the positive side, many banks and thrift institutions are lending skilled personnel toward neighborhood conservation activities, and are forming financial pools designed to spread the risk of rehabilitating declining neighborhoods. Much of this is in response to the insistent prodding of a variety of grassroots neighborhood groups which have sprung up in cities throughout the country.

Projects like Community Organizations Acting Together (COACT) in Philadelphia, Bedford Stuyvesant Corporation and Lincoln Savings Bank in Brooklyn, Community Development Revolving Loan Fund in Cincinnati, the Baltimore Department of Housing and Community Development's rehabilitation programs in southeast Baltimore, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's Neighborhood Housing Services in some 25 cities, are encouraging examples of recent public-private partnerships. They should multiply, perhaps with some very light-handed federal partial coinsurance.

Conserving existing neighborhoods also conserves scarce land. So does emphasis for future housing on multi-family homes, row-houses, garden apartments, cluster dwellings, rather than single-family detached dwellings.

Above all, we ought to be conserving energy. Thus, to reduce wasted transportation, future urban policy should encourage people to live close to their work, shopping, and cultural activities. Urban freeways have about run their course. And innovative mass transit systems like San Francisco's BART and Washington's METRO are ferociously expensive. As a starter toward a more human-scale urban design, localities ought to consider modifying single-use local zoning ordinances which now artificially separate housing from work and shopping.

4. CREATING EQUITABLE METROPOLITAN BURDEN-SHARING

A fourth goal of a new urban policy is the more efficient and equitable management of large metropolitan areas. Good examples of desirable burden-sharing are the Toronto experience in two-tier metropolitan government (a large metropolitan government for fiscal equalization, with smaller units for close-to-home administration); the Greater Twin Cities experiment (with a share of metropolitan tax revenues channeled back to localities on an equalized basis); the metropolitan-area governments of Jacksonville and Indianapolis; the city-county consolidations of Miami-Dade County, Florida, and Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee.

This is mainly a job for the states, which

are sovereign over their metropolises. Washington, however, could give a nudge toward greater equity in metropolitan fiscal arrangements. It could tailor its educational assistance programs so as to encourage states to pay a larger share of local school costs. It could condition federal general revenue-sharing with the states by requiring them to develop their own plans for equitable metropolitan burden-sharing. The governors, who have heard Jimmy Carter pronounce his opposition to general revenue-sharing with the states, might find that preparing such plans was better than losing out entirely.

Such a new urban policy is not one to be handed down by Washington; nor, for that matter, to be developed solely by the locals. The new Administration, in conjunction with the new Congress, would do well to convene soon representatives of state and local government, individual citizens, financial institutions, the unions, businesses generally, to hammer out a tentative national urban policy. For this purpose, the President should have at his side a Coordinator of Cities to make congruent what goes on in the name of cities at HUD, DOT, HEW, Labor, Treasury, Commerce, Justice. For this purpose, the Senate and House Banking Committees should transcend their traditional housing jurisdiction to become truly the city committees.

How much will such a national urban policy cost? In fact, a great deal of what needs to be done is not to do expensive new things but simply to cease doing expensive old and wrong things. If the federal government would kindly stop helping to create the unemployment and inflation which have dogged our cities; if it would forget about urban renewal programs and urban expressways which chew up neighborhoods without compensating gains; if it would revise its tax laws so as to terminate incentives for plants to move out of central cities; if it would think of job-hungry central cities as the site for some of the decentralizable federal establishment; if it would concentrate its aid programs on the needy instead of scattering largess almost everywhere—we could be off to a good start.

And whatever the amount of federal outlay involved, I am confident that it will be less than if we wait until our older and colder cities are near death before we try to revive them.

CREDIT UNION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1977

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. ST GERMAIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, today Chairman HENRY S. REUSS and I are jointly introducing the Credit Union Modernization Act of 1977. This legislation is introduced at the request of Credit Union National Association, a major spokesman for the more than 23,000 non-profit cooperatives. By so doing, we reaffirm our strong support for legislation which will enable the more than 32 million Americans who belong to credit unions to take advantage of the basic tools in today's consumer financial marketplace.

Chairman REUSS and I are in virtual agreement with the central thrust of this legislation, which is to enable credit unionism to continue to grow in this increasingly competitive economic environment. It should be strongly emphasized, however, that we both share similar reservations with certain aspects of this legislation which bear upon the relation-

ship to the powers and responsibilities of other types of financial institutions, both thrift and commercial. Such matters will be thoroughly discussed when this legislation is considered by the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance.

We would be remiss, indeed, if we failed to mention that such legislation as the Credit Union Modernization Act of 1977, and its predecessor legislation in the 94th Congress, were the result of years of hard work by our former beloved chairman, Wright Patman. Wright Patman's efforts on behalf of credit unions were an inspiration to all of us who served with him and who joined with him in the introduction of H.R. 6074 and H.R. 7020 of the 94th Congress.

By jointly introducing the Credit Union Modernization Act of 1977, Chairman Reuss and I pay tribute to Wright Patman, "The Father of American Credit Unionism," and pledge our support to carry on his untiring efforts on behalf of more than 32 million Americans whose consumer financial needs are provided on a nonprofit basis by their credit union.

The credit union modernization package has four main goals directed to enhancing the role of the credit union in the economic life of its members, their families and the community.

First, Modernization of credit union organizational and managerial structures;

Second, Improvement of credit union abilities to meet the increasing competition in the consumer credit and savings market by authorizing powers to fully serve the contemporary financial needs of members and their families;

Third, Establishment within the National Credit Union Administration of a multitiered liquidity system for State and federally chartered credit unions; and

Fourth, Reorganization of the NCUA to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

Modernization of the Federal Credit Union Act is long overdue. Chairman Reuss and I urge our colleagues to join us in this effort to provide credit unions with the tools to meet the consumer financial needs of today and in the future.

VOTERS SPEAK OUT STRONGLY FOR FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KASTENMEIER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, 1976, the voters of two States had the opportunity to express their views on the issue of financial disclosure.

The citizens of Washington State overwhelmingly voted, 822,360 to 370,461, to require statements of financial disclosure for public officials running for or appointed to State office.

In Florida, the campaign for financial disclosure was somewhat more complex. A recalcitrant State legislature thwarted Governor Askew's efforts to strengthen the State's financial disclosure requirements. Governor Askew took his case directly to the people. He led a petition

drive, which gathered 219,686 signatures, to add a Sunshine amendment to the Florida Constitution requiring full and public disclosure of financial interests for public officials and candidates. On election day, Florida voters emphatically passed, 1,534,960 to 427,779, the financial disclosure proposal, thus marking the first time in Florida history that its constitution was changed directly through the citizen initiative process.

Mr. Speaker, if the question of financial disclosure was left to the citizens to decide, we surely would have such a law. In previous Congresses, the House has refused to consider financial disclosure legislation. The time has come for the House to pay attention to the wishes of the public on this issue and to pass H.R. 1, the Financial Disclosure Act.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ESTABLISHING OMBUDSMEN "HOT LINE" OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VANIK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during 1976, the Internal Revenue Service experimented with ombudsmen "Hot Line" offices in 4 of its 58 district offices—Austin, Dallas, Milwaukee, and Detroit. The Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee staff and members visited these offices during the year and observed that they were generally able to provide improved service and taxpayer satisfaction in "difficult" cases. The IRS is now extending this "Hot Line" program to all of its 58 district offices. There will be different startup dates and different staffing characteristics among the various offices, but most of them will be operational in the very near future.

These Hot Line offices will serve taxpayers who have a particularly difficult problem—that is, they have contacted the IRS once or twice previously about a lost refund check, an improper levy, an incorrect assessment, et cetera, and have received no response. The offices will seek to cut through the red tape and delays which can occur in a large organization such as the IRS to provide quick assistance to the taxpayer who has a legitimate problem.

A group of Senators and House Members, including myself, have introduced legislation, H.R. 9599, incorporating the idea of a Hot Line office within the IRS. I am extremely pleased that the IRS is administratively taking this action to implement this major improvement in consumer services. Commissioner Donald Alexander, Assistant Commissioner Robert Terry, Acting Assistant Commissioner James Owens, Taxpayer Service Director Stan Goldberg and his staff, are all to be commended for what I believe will be a major improvement in taxpayer service.

I must add that because of the extremely tight budget situation facing the IRS in the current fiscal year, it will be very difficult for the IRS to staff adequately these new offices. The first year of this program may be a bit difficult—but the program is beginning and I be-

lieve that it will improve as the IRS budget situation improves.

The need for an ombudsmen-type office is unquestionable. In November 1976, I wrote to the various House of Representatives offices' caseworkers asking how many substantive letters they received per month complaining about problems with the IRS. Some 205 of the 435 House offices have responded. On the average, these offices appear to receive seven complaints or cases a month. Extrapolating this figure to the full House, it appears that congressional offices—not counting Senate—receive some 37,000 constituent cases per year relating to taxpayer problems with the IRS.

Some of the caseworkers provided examples of their problems with the IRS—and others complimented the IRS employees for their courtesy and cooperation. I would like to add that while my subcommittee has found many cases where taxpayers were justifiably infuriated by the nonservice they received from the IRS, on the whole, we have found the IRS and its employees to be outstanding in their dedication and public service in what is one of the most difficult jobs in the Federal Government.

It is my hope that the new ombudsmen system will help reduce drastically the need for taxpayers to turn to their Congressman for what should be the routine resolution of case problems by the IRS. The new system should help eliminate the problems described by the congressional caseworkers in some of the following quotes:

We only receive one or two a month but the comments from the constituents reveal that IRS officials are uncooperative and the most grateful letters received from constituents are from those that we helped on IRS matters. They feel that there is finally someone who can help clear the maze IRS creates unnecessarily.

We deal mainly with the Greensboro and the Memphis IRS offices, and have found that our letters are answered quickly, efficiently and promptly. About 10 IRS problems come in each month, a large part of which are audits on old accounts resulting in additional liability, or refund checks which never arrive.

The main problem I have found in dealing with the IRS is that there is no one source to go to for information, or how to locate the information. The Congressional Affairs office does not seem to be as knowledgeable as some of the other agency offices. And, after three years of dealing with the agency, I have yet to find a good source for publications. The service given by the toll-free lines does not seem to be satisfactory at all.

So, from our experience, I really don't think a consumer ombudsman would be needed, although an improved information referral system would be ideal. (I guess the consumer person could do that, though).

We really don't have any cases that have dragged out—the IRS has been very helpful in replying as quickly as possible.

In our dealings with the IRS in San Francisco, we have had a lot of difficulty with IRS personnel in their not being helpful and not returning phone calls, and in giving the taxpayers a general "run-around". However, once we contacted Mr. Francis Browitt, District Director of the IRS in San Francisco, we were finally able to get some assistance in investigating taxpayers' complaints. Ms. Betty Colby of Mr. Browitt's staff

has also been helpful in investigating complaints and responding directly to the taxpayer.

We feel that a consumer ombudsman within the IRS would be very helpful, if they really function to aid the concerned taxpayer, and not the bureaucratic organization of the IRS itself. We would appreciate your keeping us informed of any action in this regard.

Local IRS officials refuse to give any information regarding constituent difficulty unless permission is given to them in writing. Therefore, caseworker has found it to be more expedient in resolving constituent problems by contacting the technicians in the Ogden, Utah service center. They respond as quickly as possible and always are extremely courteous. Principal complaints from constituents is that they never speak to the same individual each time they call and when they ask for the name of that individual, they are treated most rudely.

I worked on a case where a company which had filed its quarterly estimated tax, was billed an additional \$.04 (four cents), plus penalty and interest which netted \$2.67. It was incredible what the company had already gone through before contacting our office. For a principle, the constituent had protested being billed an additional 4¢, pointing out that postage and labor alone was not warranted. However, he never was able to speak to the same person twice, and only received computer print-out replies.

In reference to your letter concerning casework and complaints directed toward the Internal Revenue Service, the I.R.S. bureaucracy here in Washington certainly leaves something to be desired. I have talked to as many as fourteen different people within the I.R.S. on one particular case, without receiving a specific answer.

However, we have had great success by directing all inquiries and casework to Mr. Claude A. Kyle, Director of the Southeast Regional Office, in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Kyle always supplies prompt and explicit replies.

The main difficulty in trying to assist constituents who are having difficulties with IRS is in getting feedback from IRS. They have taken a very strict interpretation of the Privacy Act, and supply absolutely NO information to a Congressional office in response to an inquiry.

For example, a constituent may write stating dates and amounts of payments which he has made to IRS. We write to IRS asking that they check to see which payments haven't been received. They write back to us stating that they are unable to respond to the Congressman because of the Privacy Act, but that they will respond directly to the constituent. The constituent then writes to us saying that IRS has never answered the question. We again contact IRS which informs us that the requested information has been provided to the constituent.

The need for confidentiality is indeed understandable, but IRS has carried it a bit too far! When a constituent writes, supplying figures, dates, copies of tax returns, etc., there is no reason why IRS should not be able to respond. The present procedures make it impossible for a Congressman to do anything to help a constituent who is having problems with the IRS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 17, 1976.

HON. CHARLES VANTK,
Chairman, Oversight Subcommittee, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm pleased you are investigating the need for some kind of consumer ombudsman within the Internal Revenue Service. As indicated on the form

enclosed, my office received slightly more than three cases a month of individuals who have not been able to get satisfactory assistance from IRS and asked me to intercede on their behalf.

Many of these problems relate to missing refund checks. In most cases, IRS won't re-issue the check until the original is located, which sometimes takes months. I would like to see a procedure developed whereby a replacement check could be issued more quickly to regular taxpayers. If it was determined later that the taxpayer had cashed both checks, appropriate steps could be taken to collect the overpayment.

I am also concerned by the number of taxpayers required to pay a penalty for not paying income taxes quarterly when they were not aware of this requirement. I think better publicity of this provision of the tax code would be helpful.

One of the most difficult problems called to my attention is repeated auditing. Some taxpayers are selected for audit year after year. If a taxpayer is called in for the third, fourth, or fifth year straight after no problems have been found in previous audits, he or she should be able to ask to be excused from the audit unless some new question is raised by the return different from the reasons for audit in the previous years.

I think the idea of a consumer ombudsman is good. One of the problems with the taxpayer service system is that taxpayers go to the same office to pay taxes as well as to try to solve problems. They believe IRS is more concerned about collection than locating lost checks—"Once they have my money, they just ignore me. If I don't pay them on time, they come after me immediately; if they don't pay me, it takes months to get any action and I can't do anything about it."

An office devoted solely to solving problems might change that image somewhat. It could also be more responsive to questions like "Why have I been audited four years in a row?" There is usually an answer to that question, if IRS would only take the time to find out and answer it. They could also answer questions about the law and its requirements, and I would emphasize—offer to put the answer in writing, even if the question is posed over the telephone. Too many times I've heard "I did it that way because somebody at IRS told me to over the phone, and now I'm being penalized for it. No, I didn't get the name."

I'm pleased to have the opportunity to express my concerns and make suggestions. If you have any questions or need additional information, please call my chief caseworker, Barbara Mathews, in my Portland office at FTS 423-2901.

With kind regards,
Sincerely,

LES AU COIN,
Member of Congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, the President of the Senate will, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates cast by the electors of the electoral college and the votes will be counted. The person with the greatest number of votes is elected President. This is in accordance with the 12th amendment to our Constitution.

To most people this seems like a harmless ceremonial function carried out every 4 years to fulfill the requirements of our Constitution, but if we examine the situation more closely we will see that on a number of occasions in our Nation's 200-year history Congress has placed its seal of approval on what amounts to a fraudulent election.

Today we will be asked to approve the votes cast for President by electors from the 50 States, but among these electors we have a man from the State of Washington, who chose to ignore the pledge and promise he had made the Republican Party to vote for Gerald Ford and ROBERT DOLE. He instead voted for Ronald Reagan and ROBERT DOLE and violated a good part of the Washington election.

Why he chose to cast such a vote is not important. Maybe he was seeking a footnote in history or perhaps it was his way of demonstrating the weakness of the electoral college system. The fact remains that he violated the trust placed in him by those who chose him as an elector.

Mr. Speaker, the responsibility of Congress to see that our elections are free from any form of criminal behavior does not begin and end with the laws protecting the ballot box; it goes beyond that to the election itself. And when a "faithless" elector chooses to cast his vote for someone other than the person to whom he is pledged, does he not go against the will of the people?

There have been several court cases on this very matter, but the issue still remains unsettled. In *Burroughs and Cannon against U.S.*, the Supreme Court held that Congress has a right to protect the choice of electors from fraud or corruption. But then in *Ray against Blair*, the Court reasserted the conception of electors as State officers. And while the matter is still in limbo, we are again confronted with a situation where the people of the State of Washington are being deprived of a vote for President which they were led to believe existed.

How long will it be before we put on end to this fraud? Fortunately none of the self-willed electors who have broken their pledges have been able to change the outcome of a Presidential election, and statistically the chances of this happening are not great. But the question remains, is an elector not chosen by the people of his State because his judgment is known, and not because the people have confidence in his judgment?

According to many constitutional scholars, the Constitution supports the independence of these electors, but the Constitution also contemplates an honest election.

It seems to me that our present system places a serious limitation on the public will in a Presidential election and I am sure that the majority of Americans do not realize this and would certainly not support such a system if they had a choice.

I hope that this Congress will take a serious look at the present method of voting by those chosen as electors in our electoral college system and enact the reforms necessary to insure our citizens that the candidates of their choice receive the electoral votes they rightfully deserve. Let us eliminate the "faithless elector" once and for all.

RETIREMENT OF MSGR. DANIEL B. O'ROURKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 24, I was privileged to attend a Mass in honor of Msgr. Daniel B. O'Rourke, pastor of St. Mary of the Woods parish, who retired after 45 years of compassionate service to the people of our community.

Monsignor O'Rourke is an outstanding example in our Northwest Side Chicago community of resourceful dedication to high principle for he has been the spiritual guiding light and the driving force in the growth of St. Mary of the Woods parish.

During his 45-year career of service to the people of Chicago, Monsignor Dan took a strong interest in the young people of our community and provided the leadership in organizing sports activities and other programs to provide wholesome outlets for youthful energy. Ordained into the priesthood in 1931, his first assignment was St. Agatha's Parish, where he was supervisor of the parish athletic program.

It was at this time that I first met Msgr. Dan O'Rourke and out of this meeting grew a lifelong friendship which has lasted for over 40 years. He has remained a good friend of my family over all of these years, administering to our personal needs. My wife and I were married in 1935 at St. Agatha's where he performed the marriage ceremony.

I was delighted that on October 24 a special room was set aside for his old parishioners from St. Agatha's, and I had occasion to meet a few of them. It was a tremendously impressive evening with a great turnout of people who manifested their admiration, respect, and love for Monsignor Dan.

He was also the founder of St. Bartholomew's first social club for teenagers, and as the founding pastor of the new St. Mary of the Woods Parish, he devoted his creative energy and resourceful talent over the years to the education of the parish children.

Monsignor O'Rourke was recognized by the Pope in 1963, when he was elevated to membership in the official papal household with the rank of domestic prelate, and title of right reverend monsignor.

Not only has Daniel B. O'Rourke ministered to the material needs of his flock through the building of a new church, convent, and school in the St. Mary of the Woods parish, he has ministered to his parishioners' spiritual needs as well—through his attention to their joys and to their sorrows and through his untiring efforts to lift their spirits and enthusiasm for both personal and spiritual achievement.

Indeed, the retirement tribute to him is most appropriate and I was delighted to have a part in the occasion. I congratulate Father O'Rourke on his splendid record of achievement and I extend my warmest best wishes for many more years of good health and success in his life of service.

Mr. Speaker, a priestly chronology of the career of the Right Reverend Monsignor Daniel B. O'Rourke follows:

THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR DANIEL B. O'ROURKE, PRIESTLY CHRONOLOGY

April 11, 1931: Ordained to the Holy Priesthood by His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein at St. Mary of the Lake Seminary.

April 12, 1931: Offered First Mass at St. Sabina, 78th and Throop, under founding pastor, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas F. Egan.

June, 1931: Appointed Curate at St. Agatha parish, Douglas Boulevard and Kedzie. Pastors were Fr. William J. Mockenhaupt and Rt. Rev. Msgr. John B. Sprengel.

January, 1933: Named Regional Director of the Catholic Youth Organization by His Excellency, Archbishop Bernard J. Sheil.

July, 1937: Appointed Curate at St. Odile parish, Berwyn, under pastor Fr. William Roberts.

July, 1938: Appointed Curate at St. Bartholomew parish, Patterson and Laverne, under pastor Rt. Rev. Msgr. Jeremiah P. Holley.

June, 1943: Appointed Curate at St. James parish, Maywood, under pastor Fr. James O'Shea.

June, 1944: Appointed Curate at Resurrection parish, Jackson Boulevard and Leamington. Pastors were Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Sullivan and Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Gorman.

July, 1952: Named founding pastor of St. Mary of the Woods; celebrated first parish Mass in temporary store-front church at 6141 Touhy Avenue.

September, 1953: Opening of parish school in present location.

December, 1953: First Mass offered in original "new" church at Midnight on Christmas Eve.

September, 1954: Solemn Dedication of parish buildings by His Eminence, Samuel Cardinal Stritch.

February, 1956: Appointed Moderator, District No. 3, Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women.

October, 1957: Added three classrooms, music room and gymnasium to parish school.

December, 1963: Named a Domestic Prelate with title of Right Reverend Monsignor by His Holiness, Paul VI.

October, 1965: Newly remodeled St. Mary of the Woods Church opened.

October, 1966: Solemn Dedication of church by His Eminence, John Cardinal Cody.

January, 1967: Named Deputy Vicar, Vicariate No. 2, Archdiocese of Chicago.

August, 1967: Appointed Chairman, Priests' Advisory Council and Moderator of Vicariate No. 2, Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women.

April, 1971: Parish celebration of Monsignor's 40th anniversary of ordination.

July, 1976: Named by community civic organizations as Grand Marshall of area Bicentennial Parade and festivities on July 4.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RODINO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, I reintroduced legislation to require financial disclosure by candidates for Federal office, Members of Congress, the President, Vice President, and other employees and officers of the Federal Government.

This bill, H.R. 9, would be a positive step toward renewing public confidence and trust in the institutions of Government and those who administer them. It is not the events of recent years that

have made this bill necessary, nor even the current allegations about public officials. Rather, it is the fact that those who elect and employ us—and in whose name we serve—have every right to expect of us the fullest financial disclosure possible.

In September 1975, when I introduced similar legislation for the first time I said:

It is essential that we eliminate the possibility of conflicts of interest and establish procedures to assure our citizens that the public interest is being properly and honestly served by their elected officials and Government employees.

That statement is as applicable today as it was then, and I believe that this measure is needed to safeguard the vital public trust.

Under this bill, elected Federal officials and certain key employees of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches would be required to file financial disclosure statements with the Comptroller General. The same requirements would apply to all candidates for Federal office, both in primary and general elections.

The information filed would include the amount and source of each item of income exceeding \$100; the identity of assets and liabilities of more than \$1,000; any dealings in securities and commodities in excess of \$1,000; any real estate transactions of more than \$1,000. The income and assets of immediate family members would be subject to the same reporting requirements.

Violators of the act could be punished by prison terms and substantial fines.

BARBARA JEAN DOWNEY BAYLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KOCH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I speak about the death early this morning of a member of my staff, Barbara Jean Downey Bayly. Barbara worked for me since I came to Congress 8 years ago. She set a high standard for my office and I know that many on Capitol Hill who worked with Barbara will remember her for her warmth, friendship, and abilities.

Barbara grew up in New York City, living at Stuyvesant Town in my district, and graduated from Marymount College.

Both in health and in illness, Barbara was remarkable. She was soft spoken, but underneath had a strength and tenacity that made her unique as an individual and effective as a legislative assistant. In looking back, one has to give Barbara much credit for her very significant contribution to the enactment of the Federal Privacy Act of 1974. Barbara's fairness, patience, and persistence were invaluable in weighing all the considerations associated with the privacy legislation and in working with me and others until the last details were agreed to.

Barbara also affected the lives of many young children—although they do not know it—in her work with the children and youth and infant and maternal care legislation. Here again her persever-

ance and patience was very important in enacting legislation that enabled maternal and family health clinics across the country to continue to provide millions of infants with quality medical care.

These are just two areas in which Barbara made a significant contribution. There are many more. But, what I and others will remember most was Barbara's good humor, the twinkle in her eye, and her never-failing fairness and good judgment. We will remember her as a friend.

During the past year as Barbara's health waned because of her illness, her friends grieved. But Barbara's remarkable courage and strength that prevailed until this morning also left us marveling at how courageous and strong a human being can be.

Barbara had a commitment to the highest principles of life and religion.

I share the grief of her loss with her husband, John, her parents, William and Marion Downey, and her brother, Morgan Downey. And my heart goes out to her daughter, Anne Louise, who just celebrated her first birthday on Christmas and now has lost her mother. But Anne Louise has a remarkable mother to be remembered and to be proud of in the years to come.

Considering Barbara's exemplary life, if anyone goes to heaven, she is surely there now. We will miss Barbara, while remembering her with warmth, affection, and admiration.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. WILLIAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, we were saddened to learn yesterday of the passing of Bob Williams, a former member of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations. Bob served on the staff from 1933 until his retirement in 1965. A graduate of the University of Notre Dame, the National Law School, and a captain in the Navy during World War II, Bob was the editor for the committee at the time of his retirement.

During his 30 years of faithful service, Bob became one of the most accomplished students of this institution that it has been my honor to encounter. He was proud of this House and our country which he loved and we are proud of his lasting contribution to the work of the Committee on Appropriations. He spent many long hours on the job, and it was not uncommon to see him carrying home his briefcase full of transcript to work on late in the evening. Bob continued his work after retirement, publishing two books, one a historical volume entitled "The First Congress" and the second "The Bulls that Redeemed Me," a historical novel centered in his native Tennessee. He was indeed a scholar.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the members and staff of the Committee on Appropriations, I extend heartfelt sympathy to Bob's lovely wife Helen, his son Bob, Jr., and his daughter Kate. We on the committee will always cherish the memory of his sparkling wit and intellect.

TRIBUTE TO LATE HON. LINDSAY C. WARREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on December 28, 1976, the Honorable Lindsay C. Warren departed this Earth. Born in December 1889, he became a political leader and power in the State of North Carolina and later assumed the same position at the national level.

Not too many Members of this House assembled here today remember Lindsay Warren, but the few that might will never forget his dedication to principle and a man of uncompromising convictions. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1924 where he served with distinction for 16 years, and was soon recognized as a prominent Member of the House leadership. In 1940, and for 14 additional years he served as Comptroller General of the United States, and became known as the "Watchdog of the Treasury," and according to one newspaper account, forced nearly \$1 billion of illegal or erroneous Federal payments back into the public till.

By any criteria he was a giant among those in the political arena of this Nation. Those of us who were fortunate enough to know him personally could not help being influenced by this association. It has been said that few men in public life have been as colorful and as exemplary in their devotion to the public's interest as was Lindsay Warren.

It would be to the lasting benefit of this Nation if each generation could produce a man with the qualities of the late Lindsay Warren.

THE HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 1977

(Mr. CORMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 4 I introduced the Health Security Act of 1977, H.R. 21, along with 69 Members of the House of Representatives. A companion bill, S. 3, will be introduced in the Senate by Senator EDWARD KENNEDY.

Cosponsoring the Health Security Act of 1977, at this crucial juncture in the enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program, are the following Members to date: Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. ADAMBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORNELL, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. McFALL, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. METCALFE, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NIX, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. REUSS, Mr.

RICHMOND, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ZEFERETTI.

The Health Security Act is the product of 8 years of intensive study and development by the Committee for National Health Insurance. The committee is composed of more than 100 leaders from many fields, including representatives of labor, senior citizens, church and consumer organizations, health professionals, and public officials.

The bill is based on the principle that health care should be available according to an individual's needs, not rationed according to personal finances or delivered differently according to source of payment.

To secure health care as a right, the health security program has two basic principles. One is to establish universal and comprehensive insurance coverage which provides barrier-free access to needed health services. The second is to go beyond this traditional insurance approach and make serious improvements in the availability, quality, and cost of care.

The Health Security Act was first introduced in the 91st Congress as S. 4297. The act has been introduced with refinements in both the House and Senate during each of the succeeding Congresses.

The Health Security Act of 1977 is virtually unaltered from H.R. 21 of the 94th Congress. Only one perfecting change has been made in regard to the reimbursement determination process for hospitals.

Since the Committee for National Health Insurance began in 1969, the public and congressional support for this landmark legislation has increased steadily.

This expanding support has occurred despite the lack of leadership and regressive policies of the last two administrations. When the Health Security Act was first introduced, it was foreseen that enactment might be delayed until there was a cooperative administration.

This opposition has continued almost to the present moment with the patently absurd reasoning by President Ford's Council on Wage and Price Stability that national health insurance would necessarily worsen the inflation of health costs. The Council's blanket categorization disregards the cost controls and system improvements which must be included in a program if it is to succeed.

President-elect Carter's position on national health insurance is very encouraging. The House sponsors look forward to working closely with the new administration on this issue during the 95th Congress.

It is becoming increasingly clear that bold and forceful actions must be taken to bring about a reform of our health care system. This is especially true in regard to the way we, as families or a nation, pay for health care.

Support for comprehensive national health insurance arises out of the increasing need to spend health care dollars more effectively and efficiently.

The rapid and uncontrollable increases in costs under the existing methods of delivering and paying for care have become too burdensome.

Concern about the need for cost controls has increased in proportion to the skyrocketing of health costs. This concern will become more intense since there appears to be no cause for optimism that cost increases will moderate.

The total national health expenditure in fiscal year 1976 was \$139 billion. This 1976 amount is more dramatic when viewed as more than three times the expenditure level of 10 years before, yet almost one-half the amount projected to be spent just 5 years later in 1981.

In recent memory, increases in the price of medical care services have consistently outpaced the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index. The difference between these two indices has widened since the end of wage-price controls in 1974. In fact, the medical care services are currently increasing almost twice as fast as the overall CPI. Even in comparison to nonmedical services, medical care services increase faster.

There was a public outcry several weeks ago when the major steel producers announced 6-percent price hikes on some of their products. Much of the concern focused on possible consumer resistance when the hikes are reflected soon in the price of major durable goods, notably automobiles.

It is ironic that similar attention and analysis did not accompany the 21-percent increase for General Motors' health insurance premiums. This increase was noteworthy because General Motors pays more to Blue Cross-Blue Shield than it does to United States Steel, its major metal supplier.

The national insurance deliberations have been sidetracked for too long by a sham argument about program cost. Instead of a serious and forthright discussion about the merits of the various legislative proposals, the American people have suffered the deceit of partial cost estimates.

A start was made during the last year to expose the myths about the cost of national health insurance. Cost comparisons among national health insurance proposals are made now on the basis of estimated total national health costs under each of the proposals. In short, better data is available than just the first year Federal budget impact of the proposals.

This modest start at valid cost estimates was made by a Congressional Budget Office analysis and an actuarial study funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A brief description of relevant findings from the two works is interesting.

The Congressional Budget Office prepared an analysis of fiscal year 1977 health budget options, including first and fifth year cost estimates for three major national health insurance proposals.

Three findings from the analysis are of note. First, substantial increases in health expenditures will continue with or without a national insurance program. Second, the expansion of benefits under each of the proposals would increase expenditures initially as opposed to a

simple continuation of current policy. Third, the only proposal which can control costs in the long term substantially below what would be spent under current policy is the "comprehensive tax financed" approach—that is, health security.

A recent report conducted for HEW, the Trapnell study, provides the most detailed cost data available to date on six major national health insurance proposals.

The Trapnell study disputes the criticism of health security opponents that the costs of the program would be exorbitant. Instead, the health security cost is estimated to be comparable to the proposals of the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association. Specifically, the AHA bill is rated the most expensive and the AMA proposal slightly less than health security.

Furthermore, the range of cost estimates is narrow. The cheapest proposal, "Long-Ribicoff catastrophic," is only 6 percent less than health security. Considering the breadth of health security benefits, the health security program is apparently very cost-effective.

The most interesting finding is that of the increased expenditures projected under each of the proposals, health security would use the largest share for the provision of additional services, 85 percent, and the lowest share needed for higher administrative expenses, 9 percent. In contrast, under former President Nixon's comprehensive health insurance program—CHIP—only 53 percent of the increased expenditure would be for additional services and 40 percent would be consumed by administration.

The health security proposal also fares best in terms of saving from cost controls and fiscal relief to State and local governments.

Hopefully, a comprehensive national health insurance program can be enacted which reflects the lessons of Medicare and Medicaid.

These programs were designed to be mechanisms for paying bills, not necessarily for securing adequate health care. As a result, these programs cannot be expected, as presently constituted, to prevent a drastic increase in the costs of medical services and to improve substantially the quality and availability of comprehensive health services.

Efforts will be made in the coming months to strengthen Medicare and Medicaid against fraudulent and abusive practices. Although it is important to enact fraud and abuse safeguards, such legislation will not affect the basic problems in the health care system.

The public demand for an improved system of delivering and paying for comprehensive health services is mounting. With medical costs soaring, unnecessary delays in enacting such a program only speeds the erosion of the health care dollar.

With an active Congress and a supportive President we can make the dream of Franklin Delano Roosevelt—comprehensive health insurance for all Americans—a reality in this decade.

I include the following:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH SECURITY ACT

TITLE I—HEALTH SECURITY BENEFITS

Part A—Eligibility for benefits

(Sections 11–12.) Every resident of the U.S. (and every non-resident citizen when in the U.S.) will be eligible for covered services. Reciprocal and "buy in" agreements will permit the coverage of groups of non-resident aliens, and in some cases benefits to U.S. residents when visiting in other countries.

Part B—Nature and scope of benefits: covered services

(Section 21.) Every eligible person is entitled to have payments made by the Board for covered services provided within the United States by a participating provider.

(Section 22.) All necessary professional services of physicians (including preventive care) are covered wherever furnished, with one quantitative limitation. Psychiatric services to an ambulatory patient are covered without limit if the patient seeks care in the organized setting of a group practice organization, a hospital out-patient clinic, or other comprehensive mental health clinic. In these kinds of organized settings, peer review and budgetary controls can be expected to curtail unnecessary utilization.

If the patient is consulting a solo practitioner, however, there is a limit of 20 consultations per benefit period. In communities where psychiatric services are in especially short supply, the Board may prescribe referral or other nonfinancial conditions to give persons most in need of services a priority of access to solo practitioners.

(Section 23.) Comprehensive dental services (exclusive of most orthodontal) are covered for children under age 15, with the covered age group increasing by two years each year until all those under age 25 are covered. (Persons once covered remain covered for the rest of their lives). This benefit is limited initially because, even with full use of dental auxiliaries, there is insufficient manpower to provide dental benefits to the entire population. However, the Board is authorized to expand the benefits more rapidly if availability of resources warrants, and the Board is required within seven years of the effective date of the legislation to establish a timetable for phasing in benefits for the entire population. To encourage the development of groups which provide comprehensive medical and dental services or comprehensive dental services, the Board is authorized to phase in full dental benefits more rapidly for the enrollees of those groups than for the general population.

(Section 24.) In-patient and out-patient hospital services and services of a home health agency are covered for the duration of the services, and skilled nursing home services are covered for limited periods. Pathology and radiology services are specifically included as parts of institutional services, thus reversing the practice of Medicare. Domiciliary or custodial care is specifically excluded in any institution, thus necessitating the two important restrictions on payments for institutional care:

(1) Payment for skilled nursing home care is limited to 120 days per benefit period, except that this limit may be increased either when the nursing home is owned or managed by a hospital and payment for care is made through the hospital's budget or for all nursing homes affiliated with hospitals. It is not practical to assume that the majority of nursing homes and extended care facilities in the country will be able to implement effective utilization review and control plans in the first years of Health Security. The demand for essentially domiciliary or custodial care in nursing homes is so overwhelming that an initial arbitrary

limit on days of coverage is necessary. Extension of the benefit is authorized when this becomes feasible.

(2) Many state hospitals do not provide optimal active treatment to their psychiatric patients but rather maintain them in a custodial setting. If Health Security provides unlimited coverage for patients in these hospitals, it might tend to freeze the level of care instead of stimulating these institutions to upgrade their medical care performance. Therefore, the psychiatric hospital benefit is limited to 45 days of active treatment during a benefit period.

(Section 25.) The bill provides coverage for two categories of drug use: prescribed medicines administered to in-patients or out-patients within participating hospitals or to enrollees of comprehensive health service organizations, and drugs necessary for the treatment of specified chronic illnesses or conditions requiring long or expensive drug therapy. This will provide coverage of most drug costs for individuals who require costly drug therapy.

The bill requires the Board and the Secretary of HEW to establish two lists of approved drugs. There will be a broad list of approved medicines available for use in institutions and by comprehensive health service organizations and a more restricted list which is available for use outside such organized settings. The restricted list shall stipulate which drugs on it shall be available for treatment of each of the specified chronic diseases. No such restrictions shall be placed upon drug therapy within an institutional setting.

Use of the restricted list will meet the most costly needs for drug therapy while restraining unnecessary utilization. The benefit is more liberal where adequate control mechanisms exist.

(Section 26.) The appliances benefit is similar in concept and operation to the drug benefit, subject to a limitation on aggregate cost. The Board shall prepare lists of approved devices, appliances or equipment which it finds are important for the maintenance or restoration of health, employability or self-management (taking into consideration the reliability and cost of each item). The Board will also specify the circumstances or the frequency with which the item may be prescribed at the cost of the Health Security program.

(Section 27.) The professional services of optometrists and podiatrists are covered, subject to regulations, as are diagnostic or therapeutic services furnished by independent pathology laboratories and radiology services. The care of a psychiatric patient in a mental health day care service is covered for up to 60 days (day care benefits are unlimited if furnished by a group practice organization, by a comprehensive mental health center, or by an approved mental health day care service). Ambulance and other emergency transportation services are covered, as well as non-emergency services where (as in some sparsely settled areas) transportation is essential to overcome special difficulty of access to covered services.

Supporting services such as psychological, physiotherapy, nutrition, social work and health education are covered if they are part of institutional services or are furnished by a group practice organization, individual practice association or certain public or non-profit organizations. This establishes the important principle that these and other supporting services should be provided as part of a coordinated program of health maintenance and care. Psychologists, physical therapists, social workers, etc. will not be permitted to establish independent practices and bill the program on a fee-for-service basis. This is intended to assure that whenever services of this nature are provided they

are part of an organized plan of treatment and are germane to the overall care of the patient.

In addition to services available from hospitals, mental health centers or other providers, free-standing alcohol, drug abuse, family planning and rehabilitation centers would be recognized as providers if such centers have an agreement with the Board under section 49(a), (5), (6) and (7).

(Section 28.) Health services furnished or paid for under a workmen's compensation law are not covered. Reimbursement for loss of earnings is so closely interlocked with the health services aspects of workmen's compensation that absorption of the health services portion of workmen's compensation by Health Security could have the effect of delaying findings of eligibility for income payments.

School health services are covered only to the extent provided in regulations.

The Board may exclude from coverage medical or surgical procedures which are essentially experimental in nature. Individuals who enroll in a comprehensive health service organization or enroll themselves with a primary practitioner accepting capitation payments are not entitled to seek covered services from other providers of services (except as specified in regulations). Surgery primarily for cosmetic purposes is excluded from coverage.

The services of a professional practitioner are not covered if they are furnished in a hospital which is not a participating provider. This is intended to discourage physicians from admitting patients to hospitals which cannot or will not meet standards for participation in the program.

Part C—Participating providers of services

(Section 41(a).) Participating providers are required to meet standards established in this title or by the Board under Part H relating to quality of care. In addition, they must agree to comply with such requirements as the Board finds necessary, to assure to their employees, employment rights and working conditions similar to the guarantees of other workers. In addition, they must agree to provide services without discrimination, to make no charge to the patient for any covered service, and to furnish data necessary for utilization review by professional peers, statistical studies by the Board and by the Commission on the quality of the care and verification of information for payments.

(b) A provider's participation may be terminated under procedures described in part G of the bill.

(c) If a provider is merged, consolidated or reorganized, pre-existing employment rights shall be subject to reasonable requirements by the Board for protection of employees' rights.

(Section 42 (a).) Professional practitioners licensed when the program begins are eligible to practice in the State where they are licensed. All newly licensed applicants for participation must meet national standards established by the Board in addition to those required by his State. While stopping short of creating a Federal licensure system for health professionals, this will guarantee minimum national standards. A state-licensed practitioner who meets national standards will be qualified to provide Health Security covered services in any other state. (See also Section 56(a)(1)).

(b) For purposes of this title a doctor of osteopathy is a physician, as is a dentist when performing procedures which, in generally accepted medical practice, may be performed by either a physician or a dentist.

A doctor of optometry or podiatry qualified in accordance with subsection (a) is a physician when furnishing services which are covered services in accordance with reg-

ulations issued under Section 27(a) and which he is legally qualified to furnish in the state in which he furnished them.

(Section 43.) This section establishes conditions of participation for general hospitals similar to those required by Medicare. Two requirements not found in the Medicare program are: (1) that the hospital must not discriminate in granting staff privileges on any grounds unrelated to professional qualifications; (2) that the hospital establish a pharmacy and drug therapeutics committee for supervision of hospital drug therapy. Medicare allows any hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals (if it provides utilization review) to participate in the program, thus in effect delegating to the Commission the determination whether the standards are met. This title requires all participating hospitals to meet standards established by the Board.

(Section 44.) Psychiatric hospitals will be eligible to participate only if the Board finds that the hospital (or a distinct part of the hospital) is engaged in furnishing active diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services to mentally ill patients. Psychiatric hospitals are required to meet the same standards as those prescribed for general hospitals in Section 43, and such other conditions as the Board finds necessary to demonstrate that the institution is providing active treatment to its patients. These standards will exclude costs incurred by state mental institutions to the extent they serve domiciliary or custodial functions.

(Sections 45 and 46.) Section 45 establishes conditions of participation for skilled nursing homes similar to those established for extended care facilities under Medicare. Important differences, however, are the requirement for affiliation with a participating hospital or group practice organization (see Section 51(b)) and changes in the requirements for utilization review (see Section 50). Under Section 46 participation by home health agencies will be limited to public agencies and non-profit private organizations—proprietary home health agencies are specifically excluded.

(Section 47.) Subsection (a) describes a group practice organization (one type of health maintenance organization) which undertakes to provide an enrolled population either with complete health care or, at the least, with complete Health Security services (other than mental health or dental services) for the maintenance of health and the care of ambulatory patients. The bill, in its aim to improve the methods of delivery of health services, places much emphasis on the development of new organizations of this kind and the enlargement of old ones.

Other requirements are spelled out in this section: The organization must furnish medical services (and dental services if they are included) through prepaid group practice. Other services must be furnished by staff of the organization or by contractors for whom the organization assumes responsibility, except that institutional services may be provided by arrangements with other participating providers at the expense of the group practice organization. The organization must be non-profit, but it may utilize proprietary providers in fulfilling its responsibilities.

All persons living in or near a specified service area will be eligible to enroll during an annual open enrollment period, subject to the capacity of the organization to furnish care. Services must be reasonably accessible to persons living within the specified service area. Periodic consultation with representatives of enrollees is required, and they must be given opportunity to participate in policy formulation and in evaluation of operation. Professional policies and their effectuation, including monitoring the quality of services and their utilization, are to

be the responsibility of a committee or committees of physicians (and other health professionals where appropriate). Health education and the use of preventive services must be stressed, and lay persons are to be employed so far as is consistent with good medical practice. Charges for any services not covered by Health Security must be reasonable. Finally, the organization must agree to pay for services furnished by other providers in emergencies, either within the service area of the organization or elsewhere, but may meet this requirement to the extent feasible through reciprocal service arrangements with other organizations of like kind.

Subsection (b) makes clear that the organization, or professionals furnishing services for it, may also serve non-enrollees, with payment to be made to the organization, or, at its request, to such professionals.

(Section 48.) An individual practice association (another type of health maintenance organization) must be a non-profit organization, sponsored by a county or other local medical society, which meets all the conditions for participation by a group practice organization other than the requirement of group practice. All physicians practicing in the area (and all dentists if dental services are furnished) must be permitted to become professional members, subject only to criteria, approved by the Board, relating to professional qualifications. For professional services to enrollees, professional members may be compensated by the foundation by whatever method, including fee-for-service, may be agreed upon by it and its members.

Subsection (b) provides that a professional member may furnish services to persons not enrolled in the association and receive payment from the Board on the same basis as independent practitioners, except that if he is paid by capitation, salary, or stipend by the association, the payment for services to non-enrollees is to be made to the association.

(Section 49.) This section deals with several classes of health organizations that vary widely, even within a single class, in their structure and in the scope of the services which they offer. Because statutory specifications cannot well be tailored to so many variables, the section sets forth only a general statement of the kinds of organizations to which it relates and leaves participation of each organization to a case-by-case decision of the Board on such terms as the Board deems proper.

Subsection 49(a)(1) permits the participation of community health centers or the like which, though furnishing a broad range of ambulatory services, do not serve an enrolled or otherwise predetermined population and may not meet some other requirements of section 47(a). Subsection (a)(2) authorizes the Board to deal separately with the primary care portion of a system of comprehensive care where it is necessary to rely on arrangements with other providers, rather than on a unified structure, to round out the other elements of the system. Where organizations meeting the extensive requirements of section 47(a) or 48(a) are not available, these two paragraphs of section 49(a) will give the Board flexibility in furthering one of the bill's prime objectives, the development and broad availability of comprehensive services furnished on a coordinated basis.

Because of the extent to which mental health services are separated from other health care, subsection (a)(3) permits the Board to contract directly with public or other non-profit mental health centers and mental health and day care services.

If a state or local public health agency is providing preventive or diagnostic services, such as immunization or laboratory tests, the Board may under subsection (a)(4) contract with it for the continuance of these services.

In accordance with regulations, the Board may contract with free standing ambulatory

treatment centers for alcoholism and/or drug abuse; for family planning services; and for rehabilitation services.

In the field of private practice, physicians or dentists or other practitioners may group themselves in a clinic, non-profit or proprietary, or in any number of other ways, and it may be more convenient both to them and to the Board to regard them as an entity than to deal with each practitioner separately. Subsection (a)(8) permits this. The Board will have wide discretion in contracting with such entities subject only to the limitation that, like other organizations described in section 49(a), the entity may not (under section 88(a)) be paid on a fee-for-service basis. Practitioners who elect that method of payment may of course pool their bills for submission to the Board, but there is no reason to contract with a unit for the payment of fees to it.

Subsection (b) makes clear that agreements with the Board under this section shall not (unless expressly so stipulated) preclude practitioners furnishing services under the agreements from furnishing other services as independent providers.

(Section 50.) This section specifies the broad and general conditions under which independent pathology laboratories, independent radiological services, providers of drugs, devices, appliances, equipment, or ambulance services may qualify as providers under Health Security. As under Medicare, a Christian Science Sanatorium qualifies if operated, or listed and certified, by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

(Section 51.) The requirements of utilization review in hospitals and skilled nursing homes are in the main similar to those which Medicare has, since 1966, imposed with respect to services to aged patients. In Health Security the requirements will of course apply to the entire population. As in Medicare, the review is designed to serve a dual purpose: identification of certain specific misuses of the institutional services with a view to their termination, and a focusing of continuing attention and concern of the medical staff on the necessity for efficient utilization of institutional resources. Section 51(a) strengthens the educational aspect of the process by requiring specifically that records of reviews be maintained and statistical summaries of them be reported periodically to the institution and its medical staff (and, on request, to the Board). As under Medicare, the review committee will consist of two or more physicians, with or without other professional participation; and in the case of hospitals, will normally be drawn from the medical staff unless for some reason an outside group is required. For skilled nursing homes, on the other hand, section 51(c) departs from Medicare by permitting as an alternative that the Committee be established by the State or local public health agency under contract with the Board, or falling that, by the Board. If the nursing home operates under a consolidated budget with a hospital, the review will be made by the hospital committee. Like Medicare, Section 51(d) and (e) call for review of specific long-stay cases as required by regulations, and notification to the institution, the attending physician, and the patient when a decision adverse to further institutional services is made.

(Section 52.) Subsection (a) of Section 52 is also like Medicare in requiring a participating skilled nursing home to have in effect an agreement with at least one participating hospital for the transfer of patients and medical and other information as medically appropriate. Subsection (b) introduces a requirement, applicable two years after the effective date of health benefits to both skilled nursing homes and home health service agencies, of affiliation with a participating hospital or group practice

organization. Unless the medical staff of the hospital or organization undertakes to furnish the professional services in the nursing home or the professional services of the home health service agency, that medical staff or a committee of it must assume responsibility for these services. Subsection (c) allows the Board to waive the application of either of these requirements to a skilled nursing home or a home health agency which the Board finds essential to the provision of adequate services, if (but only for as long as) lack of a suitable hospital or organization within a reasonable distance makes a transfer or an affiliation agreement impracticable.

(Section 53.) If the construction or substantial enlargement of a hospital, skilled nursing home, or ambulatory care facility has been undertaken after December 31 of the year of enactment, without either a State certificate of need or a prior approval by a planning agency designated by the governor of the State or the Board, section 53 precludes the institution from participating in the Health Security program, except that in case of enlargement, the Board may permit participation subject to reduction in reimbursement for services. This should greatly strengthen state and local planning authorities.

(Section 54.) This section prohibits double recovery in malpractice litigation by stipulating that no damages will be awarded to the injured party for remedial services which are available without cost under the Health Security program.

(Section 55.) Institutions of the Department of Defense and the Veterans' Administration, and institutions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare serving merchant seamen or Indians or Alaskan natives, are excluded by section 55 from serving as participating providers, as is also any employee of these institutions when he is acting as an employee. The Board will, however, provide reimbursement for any services furnished (in emergencies, for example) by these institutions or agencies to eligible persons who are not a part of their normal clientele. It will also provide reimbursement for services furnished by the Public Health Service under the Emergency Health Personnel Act of 1970.

(Section 56.) This section overrides, for purposes of the Health Security Program, State laws of several kinds which inhibit the utilization or the mobility of health personnel, cloud the legality of so-called "corporate practice" of health professions, or restrict the creation of group practice organizations. The authority of Congress to do this, in conjunction with a program of Federal expenditure to provide for the general welfare, flows from the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution and seems now to be clearly established. *Ivanhoe Irrigation District v. McCracken*, 357 U.S. 275 (1958); *King v. Smith*, 392 U.S. 309 (1968).

The first three paragraphs of subsection (a), while stopping short of creating a system of Federal licensure for health personnel, will greatly facilitate both the interstate mobility of State licensees and the effective use of ancillary personnel in the furnishing of health care. The dispensations contained in these paragraphs will be available to persons who meet national standards established by the Board.

Paragraph (1) permits a physician, dentist, optometrist, or podiatrist, licensed in one State and meeting the national standards, to furnish Health Security benefits in any other state, the scope of his permissible practice being governed by the law of the State in which he is practicing. This paragraph obviates the difficulty and cost which a practitioner may encounter, especially where reciprocity of licensure is not available, in taking up practice in a State in which he has not been licensed.

Paragraph (2) grants a similar authority to other health professional and non-professional personnel. For occupations such as pharmacy and professional nursing, which are subject to licensure in all States, a person can avail himself of this paragraph only if he is licensed in one State and meets the national standards; in other cases, where licensure is not universally required, compliance with national standards is sufficient. Here again, impediments to mobility created by existing licensure laws will be removed.

The restrictions which many professional practice acts impose on the use of lay assistants, and the legal uncertainties which often deter such use, discourage practices that can increase greatly, without sacrifice of safety, the volume of services which professionals can render. Accordingly, paragraph (3) of subsection (a) enables the Board to permit physicians and dentists, participating in public or non-profit hospitals and group practice organizations, to use ancillary health personnel, acting under professional supervision and responsibility, to assist in furnishing Health Security benefits. Such assistants may do only things which the Board has specified, and may be used only in the context of an organized medical staff or medical group. Persons employed as assistants must not only meet national standards for their respective occupations, but must also satisfy special qualifications that the Board may set for particular acts or procedures.

In the interest of encouraging salaried practice and the integration of professional practitioners into well-structured organizations for the delivery of health services, paragraph (4) of subsection (a) does away with the "corporate practice" rule insofar as it concerns participating public or other non-profit hospitals and group practice organizations. These institutions may employ physicians or make other arrangements for their services, unless in the unlikely event that the lay interference with professional acts or judgments should be threatened. No conflict of interest results from such arrangements; in the non-profit setting loyalty to employer and loyalty to patient run parallel.

Some state laws place restrictions of one kind or another on the incorporation of group practice organizations. When these restrictions prevent the State incorporation of an organization meeting the strict requirements of the Health Security Act, section 56(b) empowers the Secretary to incorporate it for purposes of the Act. Except for the special restrictions, State law will govern the corporation.

Part D—Trust Fund; Allocation of Funds for Services

(Section 61.) By section 406(a) of the present bill, section 1817 of the Social Security Act, creating the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, is amended and transferred to become section 61 of the Health Security Act. The fund will thus become the Health Security Trust Fund, succeeding to the assets and liabilities of both Medicare trust funds, and receiving the proceeds of the health security taxes imposed by title II of the Health Security Act and the authorized appropriations from general revenues equal to 100 percent of those tax receipts.

The Fund will also receive recoveries of overpayments, and receipts from loans and other agreements. To implement the role of the Trust Fund, the Managing Trustee (the Secretary of the Treasury) will make payments from the Trust Fund provided for under Title I, as the Board certifies, and with respect to administrative expenses as authorized annually by the Congress.

(Section 62.) The Health Security program is intended to operate on a budget basis overall. Accordingly, subsection (a) requires the Board to determine for each fiscal year the maximum amount which may be avail-

able for obligation from the Trust Fund. The amount so determined in advance (by March 1 preceding each fiscal year) shall not exceed the smaller of two stated limitations. The first limit is fixed on 200% of the expected net receipts from all the Health Security taxes (i.e., the tax receipts augmented by 100% thereof, to be appropriated into the Fund from general revenues of the Government.) The second limit, applicable to each fiscal year after the first full fiscal year of benefit operation (i.e., after fifteen months' availability of covered services), is an amount equal to the estimated obligations of the current year (within which the estimate is being made), subject to certain adjustments. Such adjustments will reflect change expected in: (A) the price of goods and services; (B) the number of eligible persons; (C) the number of participating professional providers, or the number or capacity of institutional or other participating providers so far as such changes are not already adequately reflected; and (D) the expected cost of program administration.

In the interest of prudent fiscal management, subsection (b) requires the Board to restrict its estimate of the amount available for obligation in the next fiscal year (in accordance with subsection (a)) if the Board estimates that the amount in the Trust Fund at the beginning of the next fiscal year will be less than one-quarter of the total obligations to be incurred for the current year, and that such restriction will not impair the adequacy or quality of the services to be provided. Also, the Board is required to reduce its alternative estimate of the maximum amount to be available if it finds that the aggregate cost to be expected has been reduced (or an expected increase has been lessened) through improvement in organization and delivery of service or through utilization control.

Subsection (c) provides against various other contingencies which may result in increase or decrease in the estimate of the maximum amount to be available for obligation in a next fiscal year. The amount may be modified before or during the fiscal year: if the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the expected Health Security tax receipts will differ by 1 percent or more from the estimate used under subsection (a); or if the Board finds that either its factors of expected change or the cost of administration is expected to differ from the estimate by 5 percent or more; or if an epidemic, disaster or other occurrence compels higher expenditure than had been expected. If, as a result, the maximum estimate has to be increased (rather than being decreased), the Board (through the Secretary) shall promptly report its action to the Congress with its reasons.

(Section 63.) Subsection (a) provides that separate accounts shall be established in the Health Security Trust Fund—a Health Services Account, a Health Resources Development Account, and an Administration Account, as well as a residual General Account. Subsection (b) provides that in each of the first two years of program operation, 2 percent of the Trust Fund shall be set aside for the Health Resources Development Fund; and the allocation shall increase by 1 percent at two-year intervals to 5 percent within the next 6 years. The money in this account will be used exclusively for the planning and system improvement purposes described in part F.

(c) (d) After deducting the amount approved by Congress and transferred to the Administration Account, the remainder of the monies shall be allocated to the Health Services Account, and shall be used exclusively for making payment for services in accordance with part E.

(Section 64.) This section provides for allocation of the Health Services Account among the regions of the country. (a) The

allocation to each region shall be based on the aggregate sum expended during the most recent 12-month period for covered services (with appropriate modification for estimated changes in the price of goods and services, the expected number of eligible beneficiaries, and the number of participating providers). (b) In allocating funds to the regions the Board shall seek to reduce, and over the years gradually eliminate, existing differences among the regions in the average per capita amount expended upon covered health services (except when these reflect differences in the price of goods and services). To accomplish this, the Board will curtail increases in allocations to high expenditure regions and stimulate an increase in the availability and utilization of services in regions in which the per capita cost is lower than the national average. (c) A contingency reserve of up to 5% may be withheld from allocation. If the remaining funds available are inadequate, allocations will be reduced pro rata. (d) Allocations may be modified before or during a fiscal year if the Board finds this is necessary.

(Section 65.) The Board will divide the allocation to each region into funds available to pay for: institutional services; physician services; dental services; furnishing of drugs; furnishing of devices, appliances and equipment; and other professional and supporting services, including sub-funds for optometrists, podiatrists, independent pathology laboratories, independent radiology services, and other items. The percent allocated to each category of service may vary from region to region. In determining allocation to these funds they will be guided by the previous years' expenditures for each category of service but also take into account trends in the utilization of services and the desirability of stimulating improved utilization of preventive and ambulatory services.

(Section 66.) These regional funds will be sub-divided among the health service areas in each region, primarily upon the basis of the previous years' expenditure for each kind of service. Again, the Board will gradually attempt to achieve the equalization of services within each region by restraining the increase of expenditures in high cost areas and channeling funds into health service areas with a low level of expenditures.

(Section 67.) Before or during a fiscal year, the division of regional funds by classes of service or the allotments to health service areas may be modified if necessary or if indicated by newly acquired information.

(Section 68.) By the time Health Security benefits become available, the Government will be operating on a fiscal year beginning on October 1. This section accordingly allows the Board to make the initial determinations and allocations under this part either for the three-month period from the effective date of benefits on July 1 until the beginning of the next fiscal year or for the fifteen-month period which includes the next fiscal year.

Part E—Payment to providers of services

(Section 81.) Payments for covered services provided to eligible persons by participating providers will be made from the Health Services Account in the Trust Fund.

(Section 82.) This section delineates methods of paying professional practitioners. Every independent practitioner (physician, dentist, podiatrist, or optometrist) shall be entitled to be paid by the fee-for-service method (subsection (a)), the amounts paid being in accordance with relative value scales prescribed after consultation with the professions (subsection (g)). Each physician engaged in general or family practice of medicine in independent practice may elect to be paid by the capitation method if he agrees to furnish individuals enrolled on his list with all necessary and appropriate primary services, make arrangements for referral of

patients to specialists or institutions when necessary, and maintain records required for medical audit; and independent dentist practitioners may elect the capitation method of payment similarly (subsection (b)).

These requirements in connection with capitation payments are intended to assure that the physician (or dentist) provides to his patients all professional services within the range of his undertaking and secures other needed services by referral. Through regular medical audits, the Board will monitor the level and quality of care provided.

When necessary to assure the availability of services in a given area, subsection (c) permits paying an independent practitioner a full-time or part-time stipend in lieu of or as a supplement to other methods of compensation. This method of payment will be used selectively by the Board, mainly to encourage the location of practitioners in remote or deprived areas. Practitioners may also be reimbursed for the special costs of continuing education required by the Board and for maintaining linkages with other providers—for example, communication costs. Incentives operative under this provision will encourage physicians to improve the quality and continuity of patient care, even if the physician does not participate in a group practice. The Board may pay for specialized medical services on a per session or per case basis, or may use a combination of methods authorized by this section.

Subsection (d) defines the capitation method of payment.

Subsections (e), (f), (g). These subsections describe the method to be used in applying, as between practitioners electing the various methods of payments, the monies available in each health service area for payment to each category of professional providers. From the amount allocated to each service area, the Board will earmark funds sufficient to pay practitioners receiving stipends and for the professional services component of institutional budgets, such as hospitals. The remainder of the money will be divided to compute the per capita amount available for each category of service (i.e., physicians, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists) to the residents of the area. This per capita amount in each category will fix the capitation payments to organizations that undertake to provide the full range of services in that category to enrolled individuals. Lesser amounts will be fixed for more limited services. For example, if the per capita amounts available for physician and dental services are \$65 and \$25, respectively, primary physicians accepting capitation payments will receive the percentage of that \$65 which is allocated for primary services, a medical society-sponsored individual practice association would receive the entire \$65 for physician services, dentists furnishing all covered services would receive the \$25 allocated for dental services, and organizations which undertake to provide all physician and dental services to enrolled individuals will receive \$90 for each enrolled individual.

The budget per capita amount for each type of covered service (physician, dental, etc.) will be divided between the categories of providers of service according to the number of individuals who elect to receive care from those providers. For example, in a city of 100,000 people, 25,000 may enroll in a group practice organization. Using the figures cited in the example above, the Board will pay the group practice organization \$1,625,000 ($\$65 \times 25,000$) for physician services. The other 75,000 individuals elect to receive their physician services from solo, fee-for-service practitioners. The Board will create a fund of \$4,875,000 ($\$65 \times 75,000$) to pay all fee-for-service bills submitted by physicians in that community, in accordance with relative value scales and unit values fixed by the Board. The fund for fee payments will be augmented to the extent that some capitation payments have been lowered

because they cover only primary services, and may be augmented further where a substantial volume of services is furnished, on a fee basis, to non-residents of the area.

Subsection (h) authorizes the Board to experiment with other methods of reimbursement so long as the experimental method does not increase the cost of service or lead to overutilization or underutilization of services.

(Section 83.) Hospitals will be paid on the basis of a predetermined annual budget covering their approved costs. To facilitate review of these budgets, the Board will institute a national uniform accounting system. Subsection (b) stipulates that the costs recognized for purposes of the budget will be those incurred in furnishing the normal services of the institution except as changed by agreement, or by order of the Board under section 134. This will enable the Board, on the basis of State and local planning, to eliminate, gradually, wasteful or duplicative services, and also to provide for an orderly expansion of hospital services where needed.

Physicians and other professional practitioners whose services are held out as available to patients generally (such as pathologists and radiologists) will be compensated through the institutional budget, whatever the method of compensation of such practitioners and whether or not they are employees of the hospital. This departs from the practice in Medicare which allows independent billing by such physicians. The institution's budget may also be increased to reflect the cost of owning or operating an affiliated skilled nursing home, or home health service agency. Hospital budgets will be reviewed by the Board, locally or regionally, which may permit participation by representatives of the hospitals in each region. Budgets may be modified before, during, or after the fiscal year if changes occur which make modification necessary.

(Section 84.) If an entire psychiatric hospital is found by the Board to be providing active treatment to its patients, and the institution is therefore primarily engaged in providing covered services to eligible beneficiaries, it will be paid on the same basis as a general hospital (on the basis of an approved annual budget). Otherwise the Board will negotiate a patient-day rate to be paid for each day of covered service provided to an eligible beneficiary.

(Section 85.) This section provides that skilled nursing homes and home health agencies will be paid in the same manner as a general hospital (on an approved annual budget basis). The Board may specify use of nationally uniform systems of accounting and may prescribe by regulation the items to be used in determining approved costs and the services which will be recognized in budgets.

(Section 86.) Reimbursement for drugs will be made to the dispensing agent on the basis of an official "product price" for each drug on the approved list, plus a dispensing fee in the case of an independent pharmacist. The official product price will be set at a level which will encourage the pharmacy to purchase substantial quantities of the drug (this should result in significant reductions in the unit cost of each drug). The official price may be modified regionally to reflect differences in cost of acquiring drugs. The Board will establish dispensing fee schedules for reimbursing independent pharmacies. These schedules will take into account regional differences in costs of operation, differences in volume, level of services provided and other factors.

(Section 87.) Subsections (a) and (b) provide that a group practice organization or individual practice association will be paid a basic capitation rate multiplied by the number of eligible enrollees. The amount of the capitation rate will be determined by the per capita amounts available for the

several professional services in the area, and a rate fixed by the Board as the average reasonable and necessary cost per enrollee for other covered services.

Subsection (c) fixes capitation amounts for institutional services based on per diem rates derived from the budgets of participating institutional providers or institutions with which the organization or association may have a contractual agreement. The organization or association will be entitled to share in up to 75% of any savings which are achieved by lesser utilization of institutional services by its enrollees. Entitlement to such savings is conditional upon a finding by the Board that the services of the organization or association have been of high quality and adequate to the needs of its enrollees, and that the average utilization of hospital or skilled nursing services by the enrollees of the organization or association is less than the use of such services by comparable population groups not so enrolled but under otherwise comparable circumstances. This money may be used by the organization or association for any of its purposes, including the provision of services which are not covered under the Health Security program.

Subsection (e) directs the Board to allow organizations and associations to reinsure with the Board against catastrophic costs incurred on behalf of any one enrollee, against some or all of the costs of institutional care which it contracts out, and against some or all of the costs of out-of-area services.

Subsection (f) permits the Board to make an additional payment to a group practice organization for the cost of clinical education or training provided by the organization.

(Section 88.) Subsection (a) provides that an organization or agency with which the Board has entered into an agreement under section 49 (such as a neighborhood health center, a non-profit mental health center, or local public health agency furnishing preventive or diagnostic services) may be paid by any method agreed upon other than fee-for-service.

Subsection (b) provides that independent pathology or radiology services may be paid on the basis of an approved budget or such other methods as may be specified in regulations.

Subsection (c) leaves the method of payment for other types of supporting services to be specified in regulations.

(Section 89.) This section provides that the Board will reduce payments to institutional providers in accordance with findings by the Secretary that a facility or any part of a facility has not been built in compliance with the area health plan.

(Section 90.) All participating providers will be paid from the Health Services Account in the Trust Fund at such time or times as the Board finds appropriate (but not less often than monthly). The Board may make advance payment to supply providers with working funds when it deems advisable.

Part I—Development fund

Subpart 1—Planning: Funds to improve services and to alleviate shortage of facilities and personnel.

(Section 101.) This section sets forth the general purposes of subpart 1 of Part F. The subpart enables the Board, through selective financial assistance, to stimulate and assist in the development of comprehensive services, the education and training of health personnel who are in especially short supply, and the betterment of the organization and efficiency of the health delivery system. In carrying out these functions, the Board is to be guided by the planning with respect to health facilities and the organization of services which will be conducted under the

recently enacted title XV of the Public Health Services Act, when and as the new processes become operative. In the meantime it will be guided by such planning as is conducted by the Secretary under section 102. With respect to the supply and distribution of health personnel, the Board will also rely on planning conducted by the Secretary.

(Section 102.) Subsection (a) directs the Secretary, in effect, to fill in the gap in facility and services planning until the new processes can begin to produce results, addressing himself immediately to the most acute shortages and maldistributions of facilities and the most serious deficiencies in organization. He is directed to consult with, and utilize the experience and recommendations of, both existing State and local health planning agencies and the new agencies as they emerge.

Subsection (b) places on the Secretary a continuing duty to plan for improvement of the supply and distribution of health personnel, and to do this in consultation both with the health planning agencies and with appropriate professional organizations.

Thus, the bill takes advantage of the new legislation strengthening State planning agencies, focusing in them eventually the responsibility, visualized in the "Partnership-for-Health" legislation but in many States not realized as an operating reality, for pulling together all health planning efforts within their territories. Recognizing, however, that it will take time to make the new arrangements effective, the bill charges the Secretary with bringing all available experience and skills to bear on the immediate need to identify the most pressing requirements in preparation for the availability of Health Security benefits. These tasks will not be easy, but they are lent new urgency by the Health Security Program.

(Section 103.) In administering subpart 1, this section stipulates, the Board will give priority to improving comprehensive health services for ambulatory patients through the development or expansion of group practice organizations and community health centers, and primary care centers (where full service organizations are impractical), the recruitment and training of personnel, and the strengthening of coordination among providers of services. Funds will not be used to replace other Federal financial assistance, and may supplement other assistance only to meet specific needs of the Health Security program. Other Federal assistance programs are to be administered when possible to further the objectives of Part F, and the Board may provide loans or interest subsidies to help the beneficiaries of other programs to meet the requirements for non-Federal funds.

(Section 104.) Help of several kinds will be available under this section for the creation or the enlargement of group practice organizations to serve an enrolled population on a capitation basis, agencies such as neighborhood health centers which need not require enrollment in advance, primary care centers, or organizations furnishing comprehensive dental services. Grants may be made to any public or other non-profit organization (which need not be a health organization) to help meet the cost, other than construction cost, of establishing such organizations, and to existing organizations to help meet the cost of expansion: the maximum grants being, in the former case 90 percent of the cost, in the latter 80 percent. The Board may also provide technical assistance for these purposes. Loans may be made for the cost of necessary construction, subject to the same 90 and 80 percent limitations on amount. Finally, start-up costs of operation of these organizations may be underwritten, for five years in the case of organizations which must build up an enrollment to assure operating income, and in other cases until

the Health Security program begins payment for services in the first year of entitlement to benefits. The effect of these several provisions is to reduce sharply, if not eliminate, the financial obstacles which have heretofore impeded the growth of group practice and similar organizations.

(Section 105.) This section contains a series of provisions to assist in the recruitment, education, and training of health personnel. The Board will establish priorities to meet the most urgent needs of the Health Security system, but the priorities will be flexible both as between different regions and from time to time. Professional practitioners will be recruited for service in shortage areas, both urban and rural, and in group practice organizations, and such practitioners may be given income guarantees. Other Federal assistance for health education and training will be availed of, but the Board may supplement the other assistance if the Board believes it inadequate to the needs, until Congress has had opportunity to review its adequacy. The training authorized includes retraining. It also includes the development of new kinds of health personnel to assist in furnishing comprehensive services, and the training of area residents to participate in personal health education and to serve liaison functions and serve as representatives of the community in dealing with health organizations. Grants may be made to test the utility of such personnel, and to assist in their employment before the effective date of health benefits. Education and training are to be carried out through contracts with appropriate institutions and agencies, and suitable stipends to students and trainees are authorized. Physicians will be recruited and trained to serve as hospital medical directors. Finally, special assistance may be given, both to institutions and to students, to meet the additional costs of training persons disadvantaged by poverty, membership in minority groups, or other cause.

(Section 106.) This section authorizes special improvement grants: first, to any public or other nonprofit health agency or institution to establish improved coordination and linkages with other providers of services; and, second, to the organizations described in section 104 to improve their utilization review, budget, statistical, or records and information retrieval systems, to acquire equipment needed for those purposes, or to acquire equipment useful for mass screening or for other diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

(Section 107.) This section provides that loans under part F are to bear 3 percent interest and to be repayable in not more than 20 years. Other terms and conditions are discretionary with the Board, except for required compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act. Repayment of loans made from general appropriations will go to the general fund of the Treasury; repayment of later loans will revert to the Health Resources Development Account in the Trust Fund.

(Section 108.) This section specifies that payments under part F shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, payments to providers under part E.

Subpart 2—Programs of Personal Care Services

(Section 111.) The purpose of this subpart is stated in this section, to encourage and assist in the development of community programs of maintaining in their own homes, by means of comprehensive health and personal care services, disabled or chronically ill persons who otherwise require or are likely to require institutional care. It is intended that a grant be made in any community that can develop a satisfactory program and such non-Federal financing as the Board finds appropriate.

(Section 112.) This section authorizes grants to public or nonprofit agencies for this purpose, each program being designed

to serve a substantial urban or rural population. Grants may be made for up to four years, and shall be irrevocable except for cause.

(Section 113.) The services to be provided include, in addition to covered health services, combinations of personal care services (such as homemaker and home maintenance services, laundry, meals-on-wheels and other dietary services, help with transportation and shopping, and other appropriate services). Different services may be provided in different programs. Full coordination with existing community health or personal care programs is required. Committees are to be established, consisting of professionals and representatives of users of the services, to screen applications for assistance and monitor utilization.

(Section 114.) Grantees must evaluate their programs with respect both to benefits to users of the services and to the fiscal impact on the Health Security system. The Board is also to evaluate each program and summarize its conclusions in its annual reports to Congress.

(Section 115.) Within three years the Board is to make a comprehensive report to Congress on this program with an evaluation of its operation. The Board is to submit also its recommendations of methods of developing, as widely and rapidly as practicable, personal care services where they are then lacking, with a view to making such services generally available throughout the United States; its recommendations with respect to the continuing financial support of such programs; and its recommendations on the proper role of the Health Security program in providing long-term institutional care and in providing personal care services in lieu thereof.

Subpart 3—Availability of Funds

(Section 120.) For the two-year "tooling-up" period, appropriations of \$200 and \$400 million are authorized for financial assistance. Beginning with the effective date of health benefits, percentages of the Trust Fund expenditures will be earmarked for such assistance (section 63). From that date on, the leverage of these expanding funds will supplement and reinforce the incentives, which are built into the normal operation of the Health Security program, for improvement of the organization and methods of delivery of health services.

Part G—Administration

This part of the bill creates an administrative structure within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with responsibility for administration of the Health Security program. Program policy will be made by a five-member Board, under the supervision of the Secretary of HEW. The Board will be assisted by a National Health Security Advisory Council which will recommend policy and evaluate operation of the program, and an Executive Director who will serve as Secretary to the Board and chief administrative officer for the program. Administration of the program will be greatly decentralized among the HEW Regional Offices. Regional and local health services advisory councils will advise on all aspects of the program in their regions and local areas. The Board may also appoint such professional or technical committees as it may deem necessary.

(Section 121.) This section establishes a five-member full-time Health Security Board serving under the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Board members will be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for five-year overlapping terms. Not more than three of the five appointees may be members of the same political party. A member who has served two consecutive terms will not be eligible for reappointment until two years after the expiration of his second term. One member of

the Board shall serve as chairman at the pleasure of the President.

(Section 122.) This section charges the Secretary of HEW and the Board with responsibility for performing the duties imposed by this title. The Board shall issue regulations with the approval of the Secretary. It is required to engage in the continuous study of operation of the Health Security program; and, with the approval of the Secretary, to make recommendations on legislation and matters of administrative policy, and to report to the Congress annually on administration and operations of the program. The report will include an evaluation of adequacy and quality of services, costs of services and the effectiveness of measures to restrain the costs. The Secretary of HEW is instructed to coordinate the administration of other health-related programs under his jurisdiction with the administration of Health Security, and to include in his annual report to the Congress a report on his discharge of this responsibility.

The Civil Service Commission is instructed to make every effort to facilitate recruitment and employment, to work in the Health Security Administration, of persons experienced in private health insurance administration and other pertinent fields.

Subsection (g) authorizes the Board to establish fifty positions, carrying salaries in the GS-16 to GS-18 range, in the professional, scientific, and executive service, to meet the need for highly qualified personnel both in research and development activities and in administration. It is expected that about half of these positions would be used for high-level administrative assignments, and the other half for the most responsible professional and scientific work of the Board.

(Section 123.) This section creates the position of an Executive Director, appointed by the Board with the approval of the Secretary. The Executive Director will serve as secretary to the Board and shall perform such duties in administration of the program as the Board assigns to him. The Board is authorized to delegate to the Executive Director or other employees of HEW any of its functions or duties except the issuance of regulations and the determination of the availability of funds and their allocations to the regions.

(Section 124.) This section provides that the program will be administered through the regional offices of the Health Security Board. It also directs the Board to establish local health service areas which shall be the same as the health service areas under the new title XV of the Public Health Service Act, except that with the approval of the Secretary the Board may divide such an area into two or more areas for the purposes of the health security program. These areas are to serve as local administrative units, with a local office in each, and perhaps suboffices. One of the responsibilities of these offices will be to investigate complaints about the administration of the program.

(Section 125.) Subsection (a) establishes a National Health Security Advisory Council, with the Chairman of the Board serving as the Council's Chairman and 20 additional members not in the employ of the Federal Government. A majority of the appointed members will be consumers who are not engaged in providing and have no financial interest in the provision of health services. Members of the Council representing providers of care will be persons who are outstanding in fields related to medical, hospital or other health activities or who are representatives of organizations or professional associations. Members will be appointed to four-year overlapping terms by the Secretary upon recommendation by the Board.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Advisory Council to appoint professional or technical

committees to assist in its functions. The Board will make available to the Council all necessary secretarial and clerical assistance. The Council will meet as frequently as the Board deems necessary, or whenever requested by seven or more members, but not less than four times each year.

Subsection (c) provides that the Advisory Council will advise the Board on matters of general policy in the administration of the program, the formulation of regulations and the allocation of funds for services. The Council is charged with responsibility for studying the operation of the program, and utilization of services under it, with a view to recommending changes in administration or in statutory provisions. They are to report annually to the Board on the performance of their functions. The Board, through the Secretary, will transmit the Council's report to the Congress together with a report by the Board on any administrative recommendations of the Council which have not been followed, and a report by the Secretary of his views with respect to any legislative recommendations of the Council.

(Section 126.) To further provide for participation of the community, the Board will appoint an advisory council for each region and local area. Each such Council would have a composition parallel to that of the National Council; and each will have the function of advising the regional or local representative of the Board on all matters directly relating to the administration of the program.

(Section 127.) The Board is authorized to appoint standing committees to advise on the professional and technical aspects of administration with respect to service, payments, evaluations, etc. These committees will consist of experts drawn from the health professions, medical schools or other health educational institutions, providers of services, etc. The Board is also authorized to appoint temporary committees to advise on special problems. The committees will report to the Board, and copies of their reports are to be made available to the National Advisory Council.

(Section 128.) Subsection (a) requires the Board to consult with appropriate State health and other agencies to assure the coordination of the Health Security program with State and local activities in the fields of environmental health, licensure and inspection, health education, etc.

Subsection (b) requires the Board, whenever possible, to contract with States to survey and certify providers (other than professional practitioners) for participation in the program. This is similar to Medicare except that the Board is given authority to establish the qualifications required of persons making the inspections.

Subsection (c) authorizes the Board to contract with State agencies to undertake health education activities, supervision of utilization review programs, and programs to improve the quality and coordination of available services in that State.

Subsection (d) requires the Board to reimburse States for the reasonable cost of performing such contract activities and authorizes the Board to pay all or part of the cost of training State inspectors to meet the qualifications established by the Board.

Subsection (e) directs the Board to make inspections if a State is unable or unwilling to do so.

Subsection (f) calls for the publication of the results of the inspections.

(Section 129.) The Board is authorized to provide technical assistance either directly or through contract with a State to skilled nursing home and home health service agencies to supplement the skills of their permanent staff in regard to social services, dietetics, etc.

(Section 130.) Subsection (a) charges the Board with responsibility for informing the

public and providers about the administration and operation of the Health Security program. This will include informing the public about entitlement to benefits and the nature, scope, and availability of services. Providers would be informed of the conditions of participation, methods and amounts of compensation, and administrative policies. In support of the program's effort to improve drug therapy, the Board is authorized with the approval of the Secretary, to furnish all professional practitioners with information concerning the safety and efficacy of drugs appearing on either of the approved lists (Section 25) indications for their use and contraindications. Information of this nature is not now always available to practitioners.

Subsection (b) requires the Board to make a continuing study and evaluation of the program, including adequacy, quality and costs of services. Subsection (c) authorizes the Board directly or by contract to make detailed statistical and other studies on a national, regional, or local basis of any aspect of the title, to develop and test incentive systems for improving quality of care, methods of peer review of drug utilization and of other service performances, systems of information retrieval, budget programs, instrumentation for multiphasic screening or patient services, reimbursement systems for drugs, and other studies which it considers would improve the quality of services or administration of the program.

Subsection (d) authorizes the Board to enter into agreements with providers to experiment with alternative methods of reimbursement which offer promises of improving the coordination of services, their quality or accessibility.

(Section 131.) Severe discrepancies exist today between the national need for various kinds of health manpower and the availability of clinical facilities to train such personnel. Certain specialties (such as surgery), in which there is a surplus of manpower, monopolize clinical training facilities to the disadvantage of specialties in short supply (such as primary or family practice), thus perpetuating the imbalance between supply and demand. This section gives the Board authority to bring the availability of clinical training facilities into balance with national or regional manpower needs by issuing training priorities for institutional providers participating in the program.

(Section 132.) This section grants authority to the Board, in accordance with regulations, to make determinations of who are participating providers of service, determinations of eligibility, of whether services are covered, and the amount to be paid to providers. The Board is granted authority to terminate participation of a provider who is not in compliance with qualifying requirements, agreements, or regulations. But unless the safety of eligible individuals is endangered, the provider shall be entitled to a hearing before the termination becomes effective.

(Section 133.) This section establishes procedures for hearings and for judicial review, similar to those under the Social Security Act.

(Section 134.) This section has one of the bills most important provisions with respect to achieving improvement in coordination, availability, and quality of services. It greatly strengthens state and local planning agencies and gives the Board authority to curtail inefficient administration of participating institutional providers.

The Board is authorized to issue a direction to any participating provider (other than an individual professional practitioner) that, as a condition of participation, the provider add or discontinue one or more covered services. For example, if two community hospitals are operating maternity wards at low occupancy rates, the Board may require that one hospital cease to provide such service. A provider may be required to provide services in a new location, enter into arrangements for the

transfer of patients and medical records, or establish such other coordination or linkages of covered services as the Board finds appropriate.

In addition, if the Board finds that services furnished by a provider are not necessary to the availability of adequate services under this title and that their continuance is unreasonably costly, or that the services are furnished inefficiently (and that efforts to correct such inefficiency have proved unavailing) the Board may terminate participation of the provider.

No direction shall be issued under this section except upon the recommendation of, or after consultation with, the appropriate state health planning agency. And no direction shall be issued under this section unless the Board finds that it can be practicably carried out by the provider to whom it is addressed. The Board is required to give due notice and to establish and observe appropriate procedures for hearings and appeals, and judicial review is provided.

Part H—Quality of care

This part authorizes the Board, and charges it with the duty, to maintain and enhance the quality of care furnished under the Act. Section 141(a) sets forth this authority and this duty, to be discharged with the advice and assistance of, and in close collaboration with, the Commission on the Quality of Health Care created by an amendment of the Public Health Service Act contained in title III of the present bill.

Regulations under the part are to be issued before health security benefits become effective, and thereafter to be upgraded as rapidly as is practicable. Subsection (b) states as the objective the highest quality of care attainable throughout the nation, with exceptions to quality requirements only when, and as long as, they are necessary to avoid acute shortages of services. Subsection (c) calls for collaboration with the Commission, and stipulates that any failure to follow its recommendations shall be submitted to the Secretary and that, unless he directs the Board to adopt the recommended regulations, the reasons for not doing so must be published by the Board.

(Section 142.) The Board is to issue regulations requiring continuing professional education for physicians, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists. Reports of compliance with the regulations will be required and, after warning, practitioners may be disciplined for failure to comply.

(Section 143.) Subsection (a) provides that major surgery, and other procedures specified in regulations, are not covered services unless they are performed by a specialist, and (except in emergencies) are, to the extent prescribed in regulations, performed on referral by a physician engaged in general practice. Specialists, according to subsection (b) are those certified by the appropriate national specialty boards, with a five-year period allowed board-eligible physicians to obtain certification, and with a "grandfather" exception for certain physicians practicing when health security benefits go into effect.

Subsection (c) authorizes the Board to require, except in acute emergencies, consultation with an appropriate specialist, as a prerequisite to specified surgical procedures; in such cases subsection (d) enables the Board to require pathology reports and clinical abstracts or discharge reports.

(Section 144.) Subsection (a) requires that practitioners furnishing services on behalf of institutional or other providers meet the same qualifications that are demanded of independent practitioners. Subsection (b) authorizes the Board to make additional requirements, in the interest of the quality care and of safety of patients, for all providers other than professional practitioners. This is like the authority given the Secretary under the Medicare law, but with the

notable difference that standards of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals constitute a minimum for Board requirements, rather than a maximum as under Medicare. Exceptions are permitted only, as stated in section 141, to avoid acute shortages of services.

(Section 145.) Although the provisions relating to professional standard review organizations, recently added to the Social Security Act, are repealed by section 405 of the bill, the Board is authorized, on recommendation of the Commission on the Quality of Health Care, to use organizations previously designated by the Secretary for the purposes of monitoring the quality of services, either institutional or noninstitutional. The Board may also use for this purpose similar organizations approved by it in the future.

(Section 146.) In exercising its authority under part H the Board is directed to take into account the findings of the Secretary's Commission on Medical Malpractice, and to seek to reduce the incidence of malpractice and to improve the availability of malpractice insurance.

Part I—Miscellaneous provisions

(Section 161.) This section contains definitions of certain terms used in the title.

(Section 162.) This section creates the offices of Deputy Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and an Under Secretary for Health and Science in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and abolishes the office of Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

(Section 163.) This section stipulates that the effective date for entitlement for benefits will be July 1, of the second calendar year following enactment.

(Section 164.) Subsection (a) provides that an employer will not be relieved, by the enactment of the Health Security Act, of any existing contractual or other nonstatutory obligation to provide or pay for health services to his present or former employees and their families. An employer whose cost under such a contract, immediately before health security taxes go into effect, exceeds the cost to him of paying those taxes is required by subsection (b) to apply the excess, during the remaining life of the contract, first to the payment of health security taxes on behalf of his employees. If an excess still remains after meeting this obligation, and after an allowance for the cost of any continuing obligation to pay for health services not covered by Health Security, subsection (c) requires the employer to pay the amount of this remaining excess to those employees, former employees, and survivors who are beneficiaries of the pre-existing contract; but by agreement with the employees or their representatives, these funds may be applied to other employee benefits. Computations of the amounts involved are to be made on a per capita basis, as defined in subsection (d).

TITLE II—HEALTH SECURITY TAXES

Part A—Employment taxes

(Section 201.) Effective on January 1 of the second year after enactment, subsections (a) and (b) convert the existing Medicare hospital insurance payroll taxes into Health Security taxes and raise the rates to 1 percent on employees and 3.5 percent on employers. Subsection (c) sets the wage base for the employment tax at 150 percent of the Social Security wage base (or a tax base at present of \$21,150 in conformity with the recent automatic increase of the Social Security tax base). This subsection also defines covered employment to include all substantial groups now excluded from social security tax coverage, except that State and local governments are excluded from the tax on employers.

(Section 202.) This section makes a number of conforming and technical amend-

ments. Chief among these are provision for refund of excess taxes collected from an employee, who has held two or more jobs, on wages aggregating in a year more than the amount of the new wage base; exclusion of Health Security contributions from agreements with State governments for the social security coverage of State and Municipal employees (since these employees will contribute to Health Security through payroll taxes); and exclusion of Health Security contributions from agreements for the coverage of United States citizens employed by foreign subsidiaries of United States corporations (since these employees will not benefit materially from Health Security in its present form).

(Section 203.) This section excludes from the gross income of employees, for income tax purposes, payment by their employers of part or all of the Health Security taxes on the employees.

(Section 204.) This section spells out the effective dates of the new payroll tax provisions.

Part B—Taxes on self-employment income and unearned income

(Section 211.) Effective at the beginning of the second calendar year after enactment, this section converts the existing Medicare self-employment tax into a Health Security self-employment tax, sets the rate at 2.5 percent, and sets the maximum taxable self-employment income at \$21,150 (with the same upward adjustment as in the employee tax for subsequent rises in average wage levels).

(Section 212.) Effective on the same date, this section adds a new 2½ percent Health Security tax on unearned income (unless such income is less than \$400 a year), subject to the same maximum on taxable income as is applicable to the employee and self-employment taxes. Taxable unearned income is adjusted gross income up to the stated maximum, minus wages and self-employment income already taxed for Health Security purposes (excluding certain items of income (notably social security benefits) specifically excluded from the other taxes and excluding \$5,000 in unearned income for persons over age 60.)

(Section 213.) This section makes appropriate changes in nomenclature and in the requirements of tax returns, including reports of estimated tax liability under the new tax on unearned income.

(Section 214.) This section details the specific effective dates of the taxes imposed by this part.

Part C—Income tax deductions for medical care

(Section 221.) This section amends the Internal Revenue Code so that no medical deductions shall be allowed for the cost of medical care which is covered by the Health Security Act on or after the effective date of health security benefits.

TITLE III—COMMISSION ON THE QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

(Section 302.) The purpose of Title III is to create a Commission on the Quality of Health Care in order to improve health care in the United States. The Commission's function is:

To develop methods of measuring health care;

To develop standards for promoting health care of high quality;

To encourage the use of such measurements and standards under the provision of the Health Security Act.

(Section 302.) This section adds to the Public Health Service Act a new Title XVII, entitled "Commission on the Quality of Health Care."

(Section 1701, Public Health Service Act.) Subsection (a) establishes a Commission on the Quality of Health Care within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Commission will consist of eleven members who are to be appointed by the Secretary after consultation with the Health Security Board. The Commission is required to carry out the functions set forth under new sections 1702 and 1703.

Subsection (b) describes the requirements for the membership of the Commission. Seven of the members appointed must be representatives of health service providers or representatives of non-governmental organizations that are engaged in the process of developing standards relating to the quality of health care. Four members must be representatives of consumers who are not engaged in and have no financial interest in the delivery of health care services. Commission members will be appointed to serve five year overlapping terms. Subsection (c) requires the Secretary to designate the Chairman of the Commission, who serves at the pleasure of the Secretary. Subsection (d) authorizes the Commission to employ needed personnel and appoint advisory committees. It also stipulates the conditions of employment and rates and terms of compensation.

(Section 1702, Public Health Service Act.) Subsection (a) defines the primary responsibilities of the Commission. The Commission is directed to initiate and continuously develop methods to assess the quality of health care delivered under the provisions of the Health Security Act; and to initiate and develop ways to use such assessments in order to maintain and improve the quality of health care delivered under the Act. The Commission is required to submit its findings and recommendations to the Secretary and the Health Security Board.

Specifically, the Commission is required to:

(1) collect data on a systematic and nationwide basis that will provide information on the (A) qualifications of health personnel and the adequacy and ability of health care facilities to provide quality health care; (B) the patterns of health care practices in actual episodes of care; (C) the utilization patterns for components of the health care system; and (D) the health of patients during and at the end of actual episodes of care and the relationship of the various factors outlined above to the health of such patients;

(2) use the data it collects to develop statistical norms and ranges to describe the factors outlined in paragraph (1). Such norms and ranges may be developed on a national or regional basis, for particular population groups, or on any other basis deemed most useful by the Commission;

(3) use such statistical norms and ranges as a basis for developing standards (and acceptable deviation from such standards) that will be useful in measuring, controlling, and improving the quality of health care; and

(4) make recommendations to the Secretary and the Health Security Board on the proper use of standards developed under the provisions of paragraph (3) in connection with the Board's continuing responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of the health care delivered under the Health Security Act. Such recommendations may also be used by the Secretary or the Board when developing proposals to amend the Health Security Act.

When carrying out its duties under the provisions of this subsection, the Commission is directed to give first priority to the quality of care delivered for those illnesses or conditions which have high incidence of occurrence within the population and which are responsive to medical or other treatment.

Subsection (b) requires the Commission to conduct a broad health care research program. Specifically, the objectives of the program are to:

(1) improve technologies for assessing health care quality;

(2) compare the quality of health care under alternative health delivery systems and methods of payment;

(3) analyze the effects of consumer health education and preventive health services;

(4) continue the studies made by the Secretary's Commission on Medical Malpractice. In this respect, the Commission is also required to evaluate any of the recommendations of the Secretary's Commission which the Health Security Board has put into effect or any other measures that the Board has established, which pertain to the incidence of malpractice, malpractice insurance, or malpractice claims;

(5) obtain other information that will be useful in order to accomplish the purposes of this new title of the Public Health Service Act and title I, part H, of the Health Security Act (concerning the maintenance and improvement of the quality of health care delivered under the Health Security Act).

Subsection (c) authorizes the Commission to provide technical assistance to enable participating providers to furnish the Board with information required by it for purposes of the Commission. The Commission is also authorized to provide technical assistance to participating providers who are developing and carrying out quality control programs.

(Section 1703, Public Health Service Act.) This section directs the Commission, even before it has developed standards under the preceding provisions, to give advice and recommendations to the Health Security Board concerning quality health care regulations.

(Section 1704, Public Health Service Act.) This section authorizes the Secretary to establish twenty-five positions on the staff of the Commission, carrying salaries in the GS-16 to GS-18 range, in the professional, scientific, and executive service, to meet the need for highly qualified personnel in the research and development activities of the Commission.

TITLE IV—REPEAL OR AMENDMENT OF OTHER ACTS

(Section 401.) This section repeals the Medicare and Federal Employee Health Benefit statutes on the date Health Security benefits become effective, but stipulates that this shall not affect any right or obligation incurred prior to that date.

(Section 402.) This section requires that after the effective date of benefits, no State shall be required to furnish any service covered under Health Security as a part of its State plan for participation under Medicaid, and that the Federal government will have no responsibility to reimburse any State for the cost of providing a service which is covered under Health Security. After the effective date of benefits, the Secretary of HEW shall prescribe by regulation the new minimum scope of services required as a condition of State participation under Title XIX. To the extent the Secretary finds practicable, the new minimum benefits will be designed to supplement Health Security—especially with respect to skilled nursing home services, dental services and the furnishing of drugs.

(Section 403.) This section provides that funds available under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act or the Maternal and Child Health title of the Social Security Act shall not be used to pay for personal health services after the effective date of benefits, except (to the extent prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of HEW) to pay for services which are more extensive than those covered under Health Security.

(Section 404.) This section makes applicable to Health Security the provisions recently added to the Social Security Act requiring reduction in reimbursement for care in facilities which have made substantial capital expenditures found by a State planning agency to be inconsistent with stand-

ards developed pursuant to the Public Health Service Act. Because the provision will continue to apply to the residual programs under titles V and XIX of the Social Security Act, the reductions will continue to be determined by the Secretary and his determinations are made binding on the board, as provided in section 89 of the bill.

(Section 405.) This section repeals the provisions recently added to the Social Security Act relating to professional standards review organizations. Section 145 of the bill permits the use of such organizations already designated by the Secretary, and approved by the Board and use of similar organizations in the future.

(Section 406.) Subsection (a) amends section 1817 of the Social Security Act, creating the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, and transfers it to become section 61 of the Health Security Act under the title "Health Security Trust Fund". The effect of this transfer is summarized in the description of title I, part D, of the present bill. Subsection (b) extends to the Health Security system the provisions of section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, authorizing annual Congressional determination of amounts to be available from the respective trust funds for the administration of the several national systems of social insurance. Subsections (c) and (d) contain conforming and technical provisions.

(Section 407.) This section makes a number of changes in title XV of the Public Health Service Act, which is the planning portion of the recently passed National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. Subsections (a) and (b) provide that the Secretary's guidelines on national health planning policy should be issued in twelve, rather than eighteen, months, and that they must emphasize the need for prompt action to meet the demands of the health security program. Under subsection (c), the DHEW Under Secretary for health and science replaces the Assistant Secretary on the National Council on Health Planning and Development, and the Chairman of the Health Security Board is added to the Council. Subsection (d) strikes out a requirement of coordination with Professional Standards Review Organizations, in view of the repeal of the PSRO provisions of the Social Security Act. Review and approval or disapproval of Federal grants and contracts by health systems agencies (subject to final decision by the Secretary) is extended, by subsection (e), to include Health Security Board grants and contracts under Part F of title I. Finally, section 1526 providing for grants for State demonstrations in rate regulation is repealed, since the Health Security Board will be fixing the amount of payments to participating providers of services.

(Section 408.) This section establishes the salary levels for the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretary for Health and Science, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Chairman of the Health Security Board, members of the Health Security Board and members of the Commission on the Quality of Health Care, and the Executive Director of the Health Security Board.

(Section 409.) This section removes the operations of the Health Security Trust Fund from the administrative budget of the United States, and directs that these operations be reported and projected in a separate statement, as was done with the Social Security trust funds until recently. The Government contribution to the Health Security system will continue to be shown as an expenditure in the administrative budget.

TITLE V—STUDIES RELATED TO HEALTH SECURITY

(Section 501.) This section directs the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to study

the coverage of health services for United States residents in other countries.

(Section 502.) Subsection (a) directs the Secretary of HEW to study means of coordinating the federal health care programs for merchant seamen, and for Indians and Alaskan natives, with the Health Security benefits program. The Secretary and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall conduct a similar joint study of the means of coordinating veterans health care programs with the Health Security benefits program. A similar study is to be conducted, jointly with the Secretary of Defense, relating to the program of care, in civilian facilities, of the dependents of military personnel. Reports to the Congress and any legislative recommendations arising from the studies are required within three years after the enactment of the Health Security Act.

Subsection (b) requires the respective Secretaries and the Administrator to consult with representatives of the affected beneficiary groups, and to include a summary of their views in the reports to Congress.

With respect to the joint study to determine the most effective method of coordinating the Veterans' Administration Health Program with the Health Security program established under this bill, it is important to understand that there is no intention to require either the integration of the VA program into the Health Security Program, or even the consideration of such integration. Rather, the section recognizes that any national health security or health insurance program would be so pervasive as to require other federal health programs such as those of the Veterans' Administration to be effectively coordinated with them. Through such coordination, needless duplication and expenditures should be avoided.

(Section 503.) This section authorizes the appropriation of money needed for conducting the studies authorized in this title, and the use of experts and consultants and advisory committees, and of contracts for the collection of information or the conduct of research.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING METALLURGY RESEARCH CENTER IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

(Mr. McKAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McKAY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to increase the authorization for the construction of a metallurgy research center in Salt Lake City, Utah. Had the administration followed the intent of Congress in this matter, there would be no need for this legislation. The administration has systematically delayed the implementation of Public Law 92-287 since its enactment in 1972. The result has been an inflation of costs beyond the limit of the original authorizing legislation.

Public Law 92-287 provided authorization not to exceed \$6 million for the establishment of a metallurgy research center to replace the facility now located in the middle of the University of Utah campus. The existing laboratory space is desperately needed for expanded energy research, and the university will obtain the existing facility at fair market value upon completion of the replacement facility.

Utah is located in the center of the West's reservoir of energy and mineral resources. Within its boundaries are large quantities of oil, natural gas, oil

shale, tar sands, coal, and sizable geothermal resources. Development of these resources is crucial for reducing our dependence on oil imports. In addition, the programs carried on at the Metallurgy Research Center promise resource and energy conservation as well as environmental protection. Current research projects include the control of sulfur dioxide emissions, the recovery of plastic from automobile scrap, and the recovery of silver and copper from mill tailings.

When the administration failed to request funds for the facility in either the fiscal year 1974 or fiscal year 1975 budgets, Congress added \$700,000 to the fiscal year 1975 Interior appropriation to complete an architecture and engineering study for the Metallurgy Research Center in Salt Lake City. The administration refused to obligate the funds during fiscal year 1975. When the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee adopted report language in May 1976, directing the Bureau of Mines to complete the architecture and engineering study by January 1, 1977, the administration promptly sent a deferral notice to Congress refusing to spend the \$700,000 for design of the facility.

The House passed House Resolution 1428 on August 24, 1976, disallowing the administration's deferral of design funds for the replacement facility. The administration continued to refuse to obligate funds for the Salt Lake Metallurgy Research Center until the House Interior Appropriations Committee initiated an impoundment investigation through GSA. After GSA served the Department of Interior with a notice of intent to sue for impoundment, the administration agreed to obligate the design funds. Despite this agreement, continued bureaucratic delays have prevented GSA from entering into a contract with the architects for the new facility.

The record of the administration in this matter is one of obstruction and impoundment. The will of Congress has been repeatedly thwarted by a recalcitrant administration. If the Salt Lake Metallurgy Research Center had proceeded to construction in an orderly fashion in 1972, it would have cost less than the \$6 million authorized. Current estimates place the cost of the replacement facility at \$9 million, but if the administration continues its foot-dragging the cost will undoubtedly rise again.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in requiring the administration to execute the will of Congress and build the Salt Lake Metallurgy Research Center. I am convinced that Congress will pass this bill to correct a situation created by administrative delay.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER ACT OF 1977

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which is entitled the "Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1977." It strengthens the Humane Slaughter Act of 1958, which applied only to those slaughterhouses

selling meat to the Federal Government, by providing that Federal meat inspectors must include humane handling and slaughter methods as a requisite for approving domestic meat or the meat exported to the United States from foreign slaughterhouses.

Though there are very few slaughterhouses which will have to change their methods due to this bill—276 in the United States and about 2 percent of Australia and New Zealand's slaughterhouses—because most of them have voluntarily done so due to the economic benefits of the less-bruising methods provided in the 1958 law, I still feel that humane methods of slaughter should be nationalized.

With the constant invention of new technological marvels which have revolutionized our system for raising, killing, packing, and distributing meat, we, at least, should be able to insure all possible elimination of pain, discomfort, and terror that these animals undergo in the slaughtering process. This legislation would achieve such a purpose and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting its rapid passage.

ACTIVE FORCE MILITARY MANPOWER STRENGTH ASSESSMENT AND RECRUITING RESULTS FOR THE TRANSITION QUARTER

(Mr. DAN DANIEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, during the period following adjournment of the 94th Congress the Department of Defense released its figures on the total active strength of the four military services as of the end of September 1976. In a continuing effort to keep the Members of the House apprised of the most recent information on the Department of Defense's recruiting results, I wish to supply the following statistics for the Record.

The total active strength of the four military services at the end of September 1976 was 2,084,000. This was more than 99 percent of the service's September objective of 2,102,000. All of the military services except the Marine Corps came within 1 percent of meeting their strength objective:

ACTIVE MILITARY STRENGTH—END OF SEPTEMBER 1976
[In thousands]

Service	Objective	Actual	Percent of objective
Army	790	783	99
Navy	532	528	99
Marine Corps	196	190	97
Air Force	584	583	99
DoD total	2,102	2,084	99

The Department of Defense announced that the Air Force exceeded its enlisted recruiting objective during the quarter ending September 30, 1976, but the other three services experienced 4 to 5 percent shortfalls. These recruiting shortfalls are due in part to the services' continued emphasis on recruiting high school diploma graduates. The 126,400 men and

women recruited during July–September 1976—the transition quarter—TQ—was 96.4 percent of the total objective of 131,000, but was about 9,200 above the number of men and women recruited during the corresponding quarter 1 year ago. Recruiting results for the first quarter of fiscal year 1976 and for the transition quarter are shown below:

ENLISTED ACCESSIONS
(All sources)

Service	July to September 1976			July to September 1975, actual
	Objective	Actual	Percent	
Army.....	59,400	57,100	96	47,600
Navy.....	35,200	33,400	95	32,200
Marine Corps.....	15,400	14,700	96	16,400
Air Force.....	21,100	21,300	101	21,100
DOD total ¹	131,000	126,400	96	117,200

¹ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Each of the services, except the Marine Corps, registered a decrease in the proportion of high school diploma graduates during the transition quarter—TQ—as compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 1976. The services recruited 70.9 percent diploma graduates during the transition quarter compared to 77.6 percent during the first quarter of fiscal

year 1976. An additional 4.3 percent of the current quarters' recruits held high school equivalency certificates. There were approximately 3,100 less diploma graduate enlistments during the transition quarter than for the corresponding quarter of fiscal year 1976. High school diploma graduate enlistments are shown below:

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA GRADUATE ENLISTMENTS—NON PRIOR SERVICE, MEN AND WOMEN

Service	July to September			
	Number		Percent of total	
	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976
Army.....	33,700	31,900	73	60
Navy.....	24,600	23,800	83	77
Marine Corps.....	10,800	10,800	68	76
Air Force.....	19,000	18,300	92	87
DOD total ¹	88,000	84,900	78	71

¹ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The proportion of enlistees with average and above average mental ability—mental category I–III—enlisted during the transition quarter—TQ—was 95 percent. This was equal to the proportion attained during the first quarter of fiscal year 1976. The following table shows that the total number of enlistees in

these mental categories in the transition quarter exceeded that of the first quarter of fiscal year 1976 by 5,800:

MENTAL CATEGORY I–III ENLISTMENTS—NON-PRIOR SERVICE, MEN AND WOMEN

Service	July to September			
	Number		Percent of total	
	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1976
Army.....	43,300	48,500	93	91
Navy.....	28,100	30,000	94	97
Marine Corps.....	15,500	13,700	98	96
Air Force.....	10,500	21,100	99+	99+
DOD total ¹	107,400	113,200	95	95

¹ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

It was also announced that the proportion of black enlistees in the transition quarter—TQ—was higher than the proportion of black enlistees in the first quarter of fiscal year 1976, while the proportion of women enlistees declined from 8 to 7 percent. Each service registered an increase in both the number and proportion of black enlistees during the transition quarter as compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 1976. The table below shows black and women accessions:

BLACKS AND WOMEN NONPRIOR SERVICE ACCESSIONS

(Fiscal years)

Service	Blacks (July to September)				Women (July to September)			
	Number		Percent of total		Number		Percent of total	
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976
Army.....	11,000	15,700	24	29	4,180	4,320	9	8
Navy.....	2,300	3,000	8	10	1,390	1,160	5	4
Marine Corps.....	2,500	2,600	16	18	360	340	2	2
Air Force.....	2,200	2,400	11	12	2,450	2,810	12	13
DOD total ¹	18,100	23,700	16	20	8,380	8,620	8	7

¹ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RESERVE STRENGTH

(In thousands)

	End strength, August 1976 (preliminary)	Average strength	
		Actual, July to August 1976	Transition quarter authorized
Army National Guard.....	364.9	363.4	400.0
Army Reserve.....	193.1	193.3	219.0
Navy Reserve.....	96.8	96.9	106.0
Marine Corps Reserve.....	29.3	29.4	32.5
Air National Guard.....	91.0	90.8	94.9
Air Force Reserve.....	48.5	48.4	51.8
DOD total.....	823.5	822.2	904.1

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET TO IGNORE FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is very disappointing that advance indications are the budget to be submitted by President Ford contains no funds for a highly important program of national interest, the forestry incentives program.

Congress approved the forestry incentives program more than 3 years ago to help assure an adequate supply of timber for future generations. The program authorizes the Federal Government to share in the cost of planting seedlings or stand improvement practices in the small forestry holdings of private, non-industrial owners. This involves a tremendous acreage, but many of the owners lack experience in forestry management.

Contrary to what many may believe, private landowners hold 59 percent of the timberland in this country. State and Federal holdings comprise about 28 percent and the remainder, about 13 percent, are in the hands of the forest products industry.

Holdings of less than 500 acres are eligible for assistance in the forestry incentives program. The total acreage is estimated to be 198,801,000. It is this large acreage that the President's budget seems to ignore. Further, the new budget also overlooks the fact that forestry work provides badly needed jobs in hard-pressed rural areas. FIP is not a make-work program. It is a means of providing meaningful employment to thou-

sands who need work and at the same time it assures America of a future supply of an essential resource.

Last year the President proposed no funding for this program, but the Congress provided \$18.75 million for forestry incentives. This stop-and-go policy is very damaging to an important program. The President's budget should reflect the desires of Congress and of the Nation's forest industry.

The individual forest landowner is starting to have second thoughts about the commitment of the Federal Government to carry through on a program approved time and again by the Congress. I agree with their concern when they see what appears to be indifference on the part of the administration to the future requirements for timber in this country. The requirements for wood and wood products are growing by leaps and bounds. Timber is a source of energy as well as a source of products—from homes to paper—required by a growing economy. We can add significantly to the timber supply through programs such as forestry incentives.

I have today forwarded a letter to the Director of the Office of Management

and Budget designate, Mr. Bert Lance, asking his support for this program which will benefit the entire Nation, provide badly needed jobs, and result in the continued production of an essential commodity.

The text of my letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 6, 1967.

HON. THOMAS BERT LANCE,
Carter-Mondale Transition Planning Group,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LANCE: The Forestry Incentives Program, one of the most successful forestry programs in existence, is in peril unless at least \$25 million is included in the Fiscal Year 1978 budget for its continuation.

The Forestry Incentives Program was enacted by the Congress more than three years ago and since that time the Congress has had to fight to keep it alive. Budget after budget has proposed zero funding. Even when funds were provided at the insistence of Congress, the Administration delayed release of the funds, thus limiting the effectiveness of the program.

This program is designed to assist the private, non-industry forest landowner in planting seedlings and in management of his lands. It is worth noting that about 60 percent of all land dedicated to the production of timber is in private hands. Of this large percentage, it is estimated that 198,801,000 acres is eligible for assistance under the Forestry Incentives Program. The United States cannot afford to have such a high percentage of its timber-producing land ignored by the federal government. It need not be. Congress has expressed its concern repeatedly by providing authority and funding. The first year of the program saw all available funds—\$14.4 million—applied for within six months by 20,000 forest owners who wanted to plant or improve 400,000 acres of forest land.

Forests provide jobs. Forests provide us all with an essential commodity. We should not allow a substantial acreage to be ineffectively utilized. It would be a serious mistake to rely on state and federal holdings and industrial interests alone to meet the nation's timber demands.

If nothing else, we should have gained insight into the policy of American non-production of critical commodities by reviewing the history of our dependence on foreign oil. We can grow trees sufficient to meet all our requirements if only we will plant them and care for them.

The Forestry Incentives Program will help to meet our future timber requirements, but we must begin now to demonstrate effective backing for forestry incentives so that private forest landowners will know they can depend on needed assistance for planting and stand improvement.

I urge your support for the inclusion of at least \$25 million in the FY1978 budget for this program, and I pledge my full support for the Forestry Incentives Program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

BOB SIKES.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1977

(Mr. BURLESON of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, better health care is an objective all Americans share. It is a goal that we can attain now if we enlist all our resources, private and public, in a meaningful and workable partnership to

frame solutions that are both realistic and effective.

In these days of grave and unsettling economic conditions, it is easy to delay or postpone solutions to problems that confront our society. Solution of our economic problems is the Nation's No. 1 priority. This is no time to enact a program of nationalized compulsory health insurance that would greatly increase Federal health care costs and place an excessive new strain on the Federal budget.

However, these realities do not mean that the Nation's health care problems need to be placed on the back burner in this Congress. I believe there is a workable solution that we in Congress can frame to bring our citizens better health care without the burden of excessive new taxes or federalization of our national health care system. That program is contained in a bill I introduced January 4, 1977—the National Health Care Act of 1977. I commend this legislation to my colleagues' thoughtful attention.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation offers us the most effective, efficient and economical way to improve health care and extend its availability to all Americans. My bill would build on the present health delivery and insurance system with improved Federal standards and guidelines. It would not only improve protection for all Americans, but it would also help control the cost of health care. This bill would achieve these goals without destroying the present health care system which has served our Nation well. It would not create a burdensome and expensive Federal bureaucracy and it would not impose unconscionably higher taxes on our already overtaxed citizenry. It is time to improve our present health delivery and insurance system, not destroy it.

The National Health Care Act addresses the most complex problems—rising medical costs, lack of ambulatory health facilities, inadequate cost and quality controls, diffused leadership patterns, fear of catastrophic illness, and uneven benefit levels. It does so by the most efficient, least expensive methods, while blending the expertise and strengths of the major elements of the private sector with the unique capacities of Federal and State governments.

The National Health Care Act has important advantages over any Government-administered and financed program. For one thing, it would cost far less in Federal taxes and divert far fewer tax dollars from other high-priority social needs. I note, for comparison, that the Health Security Act, which was proposed in the last session of Congress, would require an increase in new Federal tax dollars of \$130 billion by 1980, according to a cost study done for HEW in September 1976. The Nation cannot afford such a new expenditure. The legislation which I am introducing today would not create these excessive new taxes.

My bill would preserve freedom of choice for the consumer and encourage experimentation and innovation in the delivery of health care by avoiding any tampering with the workable procedures

in the present system. It would thus not lead to the development of an inflexible health care system.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the approach in this proposal will work to reduce the costs of present health care under medicare, medicaid, and other programs. In the long run it promises better health care for all people at lesser costs.

The National Health Care Act is realistic. It does not squander tax dollars but puts them only where they have to be spent. It phases in comprehensive benefits so that medical costs will not be pressured to new and higher levels. It balances a need for greater benefits for the poor and for those who are uninsurable with a realistic use of public funds.

The National Health Care Act uses the present tax system to encourage compliance with Federal health benefit standards. It uses private insurers for what they can do best—provide the marketing, actuarial, claims, and service know-how. It uses Government for what it can do best—to set standards and to provide for orderly improvement in the system.

Mr. Speaker, no health bill is more at the midpoint of desirable political compromise than my bill. No bill is more responsive to the essentiality of balancing fiscal restraint and social need.

The National Health Care Act contains several major provisions. First, it establishes cost and quality controls. All payments for health care under federally supported programs would be tied to prevailing fees and to peer review of those professional services that fall outside of professionally established guidelines, assuring appropriateness of treatment, quality of care, and reasonableness of physician fees.

The act would also help contain costs by encouraging comprehensive ambulatory health care centers, which are less costly than in-hospital care. This encouragement comes through the awarding of grants and loans for the construction and modernization of these centers.

This legislation sets minimum standards for health insurance policies. There are three types of plans: Those purchased by employers and employees, those purchased by individuals, and those offered through a State plan. Minimum standards for all these plans are the same and they would be phased in over a period of time. There would be a broad range of benefits for everyone regardless of income or physical condition.

Medical costs for the expenses of a catastrophic illness are fully covered. There is a limit of \$1,000 on total copayment and deductible charges per family in any benefit year. This is adjusted downward according to ability to pay under the State plans.

The unemployed would be covered. These individuals would be covered for at least 2 months after they have been laid off. If they are still without income after that period, they would be enrolled in a State plan with the same minimum benefits that are established for employer-employee plans.

The poor and the near poor would be

enrolled in a State health care plan, which would be subsidized by State and Federal Government and managed by private insurance carriers. The risk for solvent individuals who are uninsurable solely for health reasons would be borne entirely by the health insurance industry.

The National Health Care Act is the one approach that provides for orderly, yet determined change with minimum dislocation and distortion and a maximum redirection of the system's proven vitality and talent. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in sponsoring this bill and working for its enactment.

There follows a summary of the National Health Care Act of 1977:

THE NATIONAL HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1977
The National Health Care Act has five Titles.

Title I contains Findings and Declaration of Purpose.

Title II contains provisions to strengthen the health planning and health resource development process. It provides, among other things, for the establishment of health data consortiums, strengthens certificate-of-need programs, provides funds for the closing of surplus health facilities, and increased funding for health systems agencies.

Title III contains provisions to encourage comprehensive ambulatory health care centers. This encouragement comes through the awarding of grants and loans for the construction and modernization of ambulatory health care centers, which concentrate on ambulatory services and which meet certain other criteria. It also provides for the training of personnel for comprehensive ambulatory health care centers and professional standards review organizations.

Title IV establishes a Health Policy Board in the executive branch. The board will be made up of three members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board will be authorized to employ such staff as necessary to carry out its functions. Among those functions is the preparation for an annual health report of the President. The Title outlines the additional functions of the board as well as the issues to be examined in the President's report.

Title V. Provisions to make comprehensive health care insurance available to all. This title outlines a plan for the delivery of comprehensive health care insurance.

The bill sets minimum standards to be met by health insurance policies and provides incentives for compliance with these standards. There are three types of plans: those purchased by Employers and Employees, those purchased by Individuals, and those offered through a State plan. Minimum standards for all these plans are the same and are phased in in two stages as follows:

PHASE I—1979

1. Unlimited hospital in and out-patient services for physical care.
2. All professional services for the diagnosis or treatment of injuries, illnesses or conditions other than dental and mental, by or at the direction of a physician.
3. The first 20 out-patient mental health visits.
4. 90 days hospitalization for mental conditions.
5. Drugs and contraceptive devices that require a prescription.
6. 180 days of skilled nursing care.
7. 270 days of home health care.
8. Use of radium or radioactive materials, oxygen, anesthetics, prostheses, and medical equipment.

9. Oral surgery on impacted teeth, and for a tooth root.

10. Diagnostic X-rays and laboratory tests performed other than while an inpatient in a hospital or skilled nursing facility.

11. Well child care, including immunizations for children under age five.

12. One oral examination per year, including prophylaxis, dental X-rays, topical application of fluoride and insertion of space maintainers, by a dentist or, at his direction, a dental hygienist, for children under age thirteen.

13. One eye refraction per year for children under age 13.

14. One pre-natal examination by a physician during each trimester of a pregnancy.

PHASE II—1987

15. Dental care for fillings and extractions. 16. Other dental services and prostheses, except orthodontia.

17. Services of a Physical Therapist.

18. Services of a Speech Therapist.

19. One eye refraction every three years.

20. Eye glasses, one per year for under 19, one every three years for over 19.

21. One hearing exam every three years.

22. Hearing aids, one per three years under 19, one per lifetime for over 19.

23. One physical every 5 years for individuals 5 years old or older.

24. Counseling on family planning and fitting of contraceptive device.

25. One PAP smear every 2 years for women 19 and over.

LIMITATION ON DEDUCTIBLES AND CO-PAYMENTS

The maximum allowable deductible is \$100 and the maximum co-payment is 20 percent with the exception of items 3 and 16 in which the maximum is 50 percent.

To encourage out-patient treatment and diagnosis, a separate hospital deductible equal to the hospital's first day room and board charge is allowed.

Conversely, no co-payments or deductibles are allowed with regard to out-patient diagnostic x-rays and tests, well child care, oral and vision exams for children, and pre-natal care. A qualified plan must pay 100 percent of these benefits.

There is a limit of \$1,000 on total co-payment and deductible charges per family in any benefit year. All these payments (deductible, co-payment, and total) are adjusted according to ability to pay under the state plan.

QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE HEALTH CARE PLANS

This plan would be purchased by the employer for the employees and their families. The maximum allowable employee contribution would be 50 percent of the cost of the plan, with a special income related limit on contributions by low income employees.

Provided that the plan at least met minimum standards, it would be deemed a Qualified Employee Plan (QEP), and the employee's share, if any, would be an allowable tax deduction.

Any employer whose health benefit plan does not meet the minimum standards in 1979 would lose 50 percent of his allowable income tax deduction attributable to his plan. After 1980 his deduction would be totally eliminated unless the minimum standards were met.

Further the plan must include the following:

Provisions to continue coverage of an employee who is laid off or terminated to the end of the second calendar month following the calendar month in which employment terminated. At the end of that period, the individual could be enrolled in the State plan, thus providing continuing health care coverage while unemployed.

Provisions to continue coverage of the dependents of an employee who dies to the end of the second calendar month following the calendar month in which death occurred.

Provisions to continue coverage a minimum of 30 months for an employee absent due to illness or injury.

Provisions to allow dependent children to be covered beyond the child's 19th birthday.

Provisions must be allowed for continuity of coverage during employment changes.

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE PLANS

A 100 percent income tax deduction would be allowed on any plan purchased by an individual from a third party carrier or health maintenance organization which meets the minimum standards. This would take effect upon passage of the Act which changes the current IRS deduction provision.

STATE HEALTH CARE PLANS FOR POOR AND NEAR POOR

Benefits: In order to be a qualified plan, the Qualified State Health Care Plan would have to provide exactly the same benefits as the Qualified Employee Health Care Plan and the Qualified Individual Health Care Plan. Deductibles and co-payments would be restricted and scaled to income.

Eligibility: Any individual or family (1) on welfare or (2) who has income of less than \$5,000 as an individual, \$7,500 as a family of two, or \$10,000 as a family of three or more and is not eligible to join a qualified employee plan is eligible to join the State plan on a subsidized basis. The poor would pay no premium; others would pay a partial premium scaled to income. Laid-off employees who meet the income test for two consecutive months would also be eligible.

Administration: The plan would be administered by an administering carrier designated by the State and approved by the Secretary of HEW. The premium rates for the plan would be set by the carrier and reviewed by the State Insurance Commissioner and the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration.

Funding: The plan would be financed by the State, less the partial premiums paid by the insureds. The State, in return for having a qualified plan, would be reimbursed by the Federal government for from 70 to 90 percent of its cost, depending on the income level of the state. After July 1, 1979, no state would be reimbursed under Medicaid for any service included in health care benefits.

Cost Control: All payments for health care under Federally-supported programs would be tied to prevailing fees and to peer review of those professional services that fall outside of professionally established guidelines, assuring appropriateness of treatment, quality of care, and reasonableness of physician fees. Review and approval would come from an appropriate health services review organization or, in its absence, by the organizations administering Federal programs.

Benefits could be assigned physicians only if the physician agrees to accept assignments all of the time for all of his patients. Such physicians would be known as Participating Physicians, and their names would be made known to the public.

Payment to hospitals or other health care institutions under Federal programs would be subject to approval by a State Healthcare Institutions Cost Commission appointed by the Governor. All such institutions would be required to:

A. Have an active review committee to check appropriateness and quality of services.
B. Utilize a standard system of accounts and cost finding.

C. Use "prospective approved charges" for all patients. Such a system would involve review and approval in advance by the State Commission of the proposed charges, assuring charges reasonably related to the cost of effectively providing necessary services.

BENEFITS FOR THE PREVIOUSLY UNINSURABLE

The risk for those previously uninsurable for health reasons would be borne entirely by the health insurance industry.

HEALTH CARE PROGRAM COST

A cost study done for HEW by Gordon Trapnell Associates in September 1976 estimates that passage of the National Health Care Act would result in increased Federal expenditures of \$7.7 billion by 1980.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISE
DEFERRAL ACT

(Mr. PEASE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 4, I was one of the four original sponsors of the Congressional Pay Raise Deferral Act. I am therefore pleased to note that Mr. WHALEN today reintroduced that legislation with 21 new cosponsors.

Of course, we expect many more Members to join us in supporting this important legislation—indeed, the bill attracted 85 cosponsors in the last Congress. However, I do think that you can get some measure of the breadth of support by looking at the fact that in just 2 days this proposal has already been sponsored by 25 Members who represent a complete ideological and geographic cross-section of the Congress.

In the very near future we will be circulating a "Dear Colleague" letter on this legislation, and I hope that many more Members will take that opportunity to join us as cosponsors of the Congressional Pay Raise Deferral Act.

RANKING MINORITY MEMBER IS
CORRECT IN HIS OPPOSITION TO
CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(Mr. FRENZEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, earlier the House was addressed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) who was in the past several Congresses, the chairman of the Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee. Immediately following, the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. WIGGINS) who has been the ranking minority member of the Elections Subcommittee, expressed his opposition to the Dent statement and noted, correctly, that the individual opinion of a Member of Congress is of interest, but it does not necessarily represent a judgment of this body or any of its committees.

I should like to add my own personal judgment that, despite attempts by individual Members of Congress to give their statements some special standing by inserting them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, such statements are always interesting, sometimes informative, and occasionally correct. But, they have neither the force of law, nor any special standing whatsoever.

While the only way we can write law in this body is to pass bills, all of us can express opinions. My own is that the gentleman from California is correct in his opposition to the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

States do have jurisdiction in these matters. The Roudebush case cited by the gentleman from California is a recent and vivid example. So are the cases of our colleague from Louisiana, Mr. MOORE, and our ex-colleague from New Hampshire, Mr. WYMAN.

The House may exercise its ultimate jurisdiction later, but there is no question that the Texas court has its own jurisdiction in the Gammage-Paul case.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EMERY) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BAUMAN, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. STEIGER, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. HANSEN, for 60 minutes, on Tuesday, January 11.

Mr. PRITCHARD, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAVANAUGH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. REUSS, for 30 minutes, today.
Mr. ST GERMAIN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FLOOD, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. VANIK, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. RODINO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KOCH, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. MAHON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAN DANIEL, for 60 minutes, on January 11.

Mr. KOCH, for 60 minutes, on January 11.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. CORMAN, and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$2,645.50.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EMERY), and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. COLLINS of Texas, in five instances.
Mr. COHEN in three instances.
Mr. RUPPE.
Mr. WIGGINS.
Mr. HORTON.
Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.
Mr. MCCLORY in two instances.
Mr. RUDD in five instances.
Mr. HANSEN in four instances.
Mr. GILMAN.
Mr. MICHEL.
Mr. BOB WILSON.
Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAVANAUGH), and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.

Mr. KOCH in three instances.
Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.
Mr. ALEXANDER in 10 instances.
Mr. ROSENTHAL in 10 instances.
Ms. HOLTZMAN in 10 instances.
Mr. OTTINGER.
Mr. BLANCHARD.
Mr. BRINKLEY.
Mr. CONYERS in five instances.
Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
Mr. WAXMAN in two instances.
Mr. MIKVA in two instances.
Mr. McDONALD in three instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1977, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 4, 1977]

347. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the fifth annual report on the regulation of vessels carrying certain cargoes in bulk, pursuant to section 203 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

348. A letter from the director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 58th annual national convention of The American Legion, the annual report, and the financial statement and independent audit of the organization (H. Doc. No. 95-30); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

349. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the fifth report on abnormal occurrences at licensed nuclear facilities, covering the period April-June 1976, pursuant to section 208 of Public Law 93-438; jointly, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

350. A letter from the Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the second annual report and analysis of the findings of medicare validation sample surveys of hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, pursuant to section 1875(b) of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

351. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his review of the proposed rescissions and revised deferral of budget authority contained in the message from the President dated September 22, 1976 (House Document No. 94-620), pursuant to section 1014(b) and (c) of Public Law 93-344 (H. Doc. No. 95-31); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

352. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improvements needed in the Federal Communications Commission's financial disclosure system; jointly, to the Com-

mittees on Government Operations, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

353. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on an evaluation of the status of the Fast Flux Test Facility, Energy Research and Development Administration; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Science and Technology.

[Submitted January 6, 1977]

354. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the fifth annual report of the Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, covering the period August 1, 1975, through September 30, 1976, pursuant to section 12 of Public Law 92-70; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

355. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the state of the United States coinage; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

356. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting notice of three proposed new systems of records for the Department of Justice, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

357. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting notice of the Commission's intention to adopt new or intended uses of information in certain of its existing records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

358. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially (Transmittal No. MC-19-77), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

359. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially (Transmittal No. MC-20-77), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

360. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or services sold commercially (Transmittal No. MC-22-77), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

361. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Administration, transmitting notice of a meeting related to the International Energy Program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

362. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report on the requirements of the Federal Power Act and the Natural Gas Act which require, permit or induce the inefficient use of energy, pursuant to section 382(a) (3) of Public Law 94-163; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

363. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a report on all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims during the year ended September 30, 1976, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

364. A letter from the national executive director, American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam, transmitting the audit report of AMVETS for the year ended August 31, 1976, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

365. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus proposing a succeeding lease for space presently occupied at 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., pursuant to section 7 of the

Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

366. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on problems in supporting weapons systems produced by other countries; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Introduced Jan. 4, 1977]

By Mr. ABDNOR:

H.R. 122. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 123. A bill to provide for the compensation of innocent persons killed or injured or whose property was damaged in the course of the occupation of Wounded Knee, S. Dak., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABDNOR (for himself and Mr. PRESSLER):

H.R. 125. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to arrange with States or territories for the education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes", approved April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596; 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. AMBRO:

H.R. 126. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 with regard to the definition of the term "city" as it is used in that act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a credit against income tax for expenses paid by a taxpayer in connection with his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 128. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals who have attained age 65 a nonrefundable tax credit for property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or for a certain portion of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina:

H.R. 129. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to emphasize the fact that the President's annual budget is a proposal or recommendation only, requiring action by the Congress (with or without modification) for its effectuation, and to require that Federal agencies make this fact clear in all of their budgetary statements and publications; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 130. A bill to provide for the protection of franchised distributors and retailers of motor fuel; to encourage conservation by requiring that information regarding the octane rating of automotive gasoline be disclosed to consumers; and to prevent deterioration of competition in gasoline marketing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina:

H.R. 131. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the National Humanities Center; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 132. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 with respect to the terms of office of officers of local labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 133. A bill to amend the act of March 2, 1931, to provide that certain proceedings of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., shall be printed as a House document, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 134. A bill to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 135. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the entry of foreign tourists into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 136. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 137. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 138. A bill to amend chapter 59 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the recognition of representatives of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 139. A bill to increase for a 5-year period the duty on certain hand tools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 140. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 141. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction, for income tax purposes, based on expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the higher education of his children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 142. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 143. A bill to repeal sections 102 and 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 which make flood insurance coverage and community participation in the national flood insurance program prerequisites for approval of any financial assistance in a flood hazard area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

H.R. 144. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 145. A bill restricting funds used to aid India; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 146. A bill to prohibit Soviet energy investments; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 147. A bill to reduce payments to the

United Nations and its affiliated agencies; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 148. A bill relating to the settlement of debts owed the United States by foreign countries; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 149. A bill to protect the safety and welfare of American workers by providing for a uniform system of identification for all receptacles containing compressed gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 150. A bill to expand the medical freedom of choice of consumers by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide that drugs will be regulated under that act solely to assure their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 151. A bill to reaffirm the intent of Congress with respect to the structure of the common carrier telecommunications industry rendering service in interstate and foreign commerce; to grant additional authority to the Federal Communications Commission to authorize mergers of carriers when deemed to be in the public interest; to reaffirm the authority of the States to regulate terminal and station equipment used for telephone exchange service; to require the Federal Communications Commission to make certain findings in connection with Commission actions authorizing specialized carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to control and penalize terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 153. A bill to extinguish Federal court jurisdiction to require attendance at a particular school of any student because of race, color, creed, or sex; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 154. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 155. A bill to amend section 4 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 156. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 157. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulations under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 158. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 159. A bill to provide additional penalties for the use of firearms or destructive devices in the commission of certain crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 160. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to deny aid, credit, loans, or loan guarantees to nations under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 161. A bill to provide that certain criminal penalties imposed as a result of the failure of an individual to answer to questions submitted in connection with a census or survey conducted under title 13, United States Code, shall not be applicable to any census taken under section 142 of such title; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 162. A bill to remove certain criminal penalties imposed as a result of the failure of an individual to answer questions sub-

mitted in connection with a census or survey conducted under title 13, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 163. A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 164. A bill to require that estimates of the average cost for each taxpaying family be included in all bills and resolutions of a public character introduced and reported in the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education, and an additional credit for gifts or contributions made to any institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 166. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$5,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pension, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals a deduction for the expenses of operating a motor vehicle to transport their children to public school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 169. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 in regard to iron pipe fittings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 170. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the recently added provision for the establishment of professional standards review organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 171. A bill entitled the "Economic Recovery and Sustained Growth Act of 1977"; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Rules, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. BAPALIS:

H.R. 172. A bill to amend section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the Loxahatchee River in Florida as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the Myakka River in Florida as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 174. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to regulate the discharge of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 175. A bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 176. A bill to permit the National Park Service to accept privately donated funds and to expend such funds on property on the National Register of Historic Places; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 177. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require regulations prohibiting air carriers from dispensing alcoholic beverages and tobacco without charge

to passengers aboard air carrier aircraft; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 178. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 179. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the earnings limitation and to permit benefit payments to a widower, parent, or child despite his or her marriage if such marriage is annulled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 180. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to assist school districts to carry out school security plans to reduce crime against children, employees, and facilities of their schools, to provide for the reporting of crimes committed in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide assistance to prevent police layoffs caused by budgetary problems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 183. A bill to amend section 924 of title 18 to increase the penalties for certain offenses relating to firearms, and to provide mandatory minimum penalties in certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 184. A bill to simplify the tonnage measurement of certain vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend section 2632 of title 10, United States Code, to provide the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating with the authority to transport Coast Guard employees to and from certain places of employment; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 186. A bill to implement the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 187. A bill to revise and improve the laws relating to the documentation of vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 188. A bill to amend the Intervention on the High Seas Act to implement the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other Than Oil, 1973; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 189. A bill to amend the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 in order to provide for an annual "National Safe Boating Week", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 191. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 45 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 192. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to eliminate the present 10-percent limitation on the propor-

tion of the total number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children in any State who may receive such aid in the form of restricted or protective payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 193. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to assist school districts to carry out locally approved school security plans to reduce crime against children, employees, and facilities of their schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 194. A bill to make requirements with respect to the disclosure of marital status the same for men and women in matters relating to voting qualifications in Federal elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 195. A bill to designate a segment of the Delaware River flowing between the State of New York and the State of Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 196. A bill to prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of tear gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 197. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to make it unlawful to knowingly hire an alien not lawfully admitted into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 198. A bill for the relief of certain residents of Northern Ireland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to insure that transportation facilities built and rolling stock purchased with Federal funds are designed and constructed to be accessible to the physically handicapped and the elderly; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 200. A bill to provide for judicial review of administrative determinations made by the Board of Veterans' Appeals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 202. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of an individual, a credit (not to exceed \$200) or a deduction (not to exceed \$800) for public transit fare expenditures incurred in traveling to and from work; and in the case of a handicapped individual unable to use public transportation, a credit (not to exceed \$750) or a deduction (not to exceed \$3,000) for reasonable transportation expenses incurred in traveling to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 203. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 204. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Elderly which shall be used in the provision of cost-of-living benefit increases authorized by title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 205. A bill to facilitate the economic adjustment of communities, industries, and workers who may be substantially and seriously affected by reductions in defense contracts and facilities which are undertaken to realign defense expenditures with changed national security requirements and to prevent the ensuing dislocations from contributing to or exacerbating recessionary effects on the aforementioned groups; jointly, to the

Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Armed Services, Education and Labor, Government Operations, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to provide that all petroleum imported into the United States after September 1, 1977 shall not be available for purchase other than by the Government of the United States; jointly to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 207. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns, and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 208. A bill to increase for a 5-year period the duty on certain hand tools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 209. A bill to create the Young Adult Conservation Corps to complement the Youth Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 210. A bill to establish the Federal Housing Administration as an independent Federal agency and to provide a statutory basis for the administration by such agency of standard risk programs under the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 211. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the national cancer program and to authorize increased appropriations for such program for the next 4 fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 212. A bill to provide that the park referred to as the East Lake Park located within the West Point Lake project on the Chattahoochee River, Ga., shall hereafter be known and designated as the "R. Shaefer Heard Park"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 213. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 214. A bill to require a subpoena or other judicial order prior to the inspection of bank, credit or telephone toll records by an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, to regulate the use of mail covers, and to regulate the interception of wire or oral communications by communications common carriers, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 215. A bill to protect citizens' privacy rights, establishing guidelines for access to third party records, regulating the use of mail covers, limiting telephone service monitoring, and protecting nonaerial wire communications; jointly to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 216. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY (for himself, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. GINN, Mr. YOUNG of Georgia, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, and Mr. JENKINS):

H.R. 217. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRINKLEY (for himself, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. GINN, Mr. YOUNG of Georgia, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, and Mr. JENKINS):

H.R. 218. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 219. A bill to designate the new general medical and surgical Veterans' Administration hospital to be located adjacent to the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, Ga., as the "Robert G. Stephens, Jr., Veterans' Administration Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRINKLEY (for himself, Mr. NICHOLS, and Mr. DANIELSON):

H.R. 220. A bill to provide for the establishment within the National Cemetery System of the Fort Mitchell Regional Veterans' Cemetery in Russell County, Ala.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRODHEAD:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide a postponement of certain motor vehicle emission standards through model year 1979; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 222. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide a new Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and to change the existing position of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to authorize the President to suspend credit for exports to certain countries; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 224. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 225. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States to enable them to provide day care services for children from needy families where the parents are working, training, or incapable of self-support; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the Freedom of Information Act to exempt naval nuclear propulsion information from disclosure in the absence of a finding that such disclosure will not be inimical to the interests of the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 227. A bill to provide for a study of a certain segment of the Oklawaha River for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 228. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the administrative and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arise under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to impose certain requirements relating to the discharge or transfer of Medicaid patients from skilled nursing or intermediate care facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 230. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to exchange criminal record information with certain State and local agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 231. A bill to establish an Antitrust Revision Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 232. A bill to assist in combating crime by reducing the incidence of recidivism, providing improved Federal, State, and local correctional facilities and services,

strengthening control over probationers, parolees, and persons found not guilty by reason of insanity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 233. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to classify and inventory wetland resources, to measure wetlands degradation, to evaluate the environmental contribution of natural wetlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 234. A bill to amend title 13 of the United States Code to require the compilation of current data on total population between censuses and to require the use of such current data in the administration of Federal laws in which population is a factor; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 235. A bill to amend the Act of August 13, 1946, to increase the Federal contribution to 90 percent of the cost of shore restoration and protection projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 236. A bill to establish the Mineral Conservation Research and Development Commission within the National Science Foundation, and to provide for the inventory of major nonfuel raw materials and the development of substitute materials; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 237. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit veterans to determine how certain drugs and medicines will be supplied to them; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 238. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration hospital in the Halifax area of Volusia County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 239. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to treat certain expeditionary campaigns as periods of war for the purposes of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 241. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 5-month waiting period which is presently a prerequisite of eligibility for disability insurance benefits or the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPPELL (for himself, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. ROBINSON):

H.R. 242. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 243. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act and to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide that compliance orders shall include cost-benefit analyses; jointly to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 245. A bill to create a Marine Resources Conservation and Development Fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf lands; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CHAPPELL (for himself, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 246. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross

income certain amounts received by members of certain firefighting and rescue units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 247. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require lenders to post current interest rates charged for various categories of loans to consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 249. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums (to be administered by a newly created Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development), to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to preserve the eligibility of certain children for assistance through grade three, notwithstanding improvements in their reading aptitude; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 251. A bill to provide that certain services under the Older Americans Act of 1965 be delivered by personnel trained in the field of aging and to encourage the development of training programs in the field of aging under the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 252. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once he marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 253. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require certain Federal agencies to provide to certain employees notice of procedures through which such employees may challenge actions taken against them by such agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 254. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for certain elderly individuals whose spouses have died; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 255. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of medicare for routine Papanicolaou test for the diagnosis of uterine cancer; jointly to the Committee on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 256. A bill to establish a bureau of agricultural statistics for the purpose of monitoring the changes in prices which occur in the price of agricultural commodities from the time they are sold by the farmer until the time when the consumer purchases such commodities or products thereof, and for the purpose of making recommendations to the Congress with respect to correcting situations in which the retail price of an agricultural commodity, or product thereof, rises while the price received by the farmer for the same commodity decreases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 257. A bill to authorize the disposal of silver from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 258. A bill to establish in the Depart-

ment of Housing and Urban Development a direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and other owners of residential structures in purchasing and installing more effective insulation and heating equipment; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 259. A bill to prohibit State and local law from permitting construction which interferes with sunlight necessary for solar heating and cooling equipment; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 260. A bill to create the Young Adult Conservation Corps to complement the Youth Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the Commissioner of Education to make payments of interest for eligible students within thirty days of receipt of a proper voucher, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 262. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make grants for teacher training, pilot and demonstration projects, and comprehensive school programs, with respect to health education and health problems; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 263. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 264. A bill to prohibit discriminatory employment practices with respect to physically handicapped persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 265. A bill to terminate age discrimination in employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 266. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 to provide that a unit or combination of units of general local government having a population of 50,000 or more shall be eligible to be a prime sponsor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 267. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide additional consultation and education to employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 268. A bill to establish a national adoption information exchange system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 269. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 270. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a certain portion of the St. John River in Maine as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 271. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize a feasibility study for the establishment of certain bicycle trails; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 272. A bill to direct the President to halt all exports of gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and propane gas until he determines that no shortage of such fuels exists in the United States; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 273. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance in rebuilding the Nation's railroad rights-of-way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 274. A bill to provide for the protection of franchised distributors and retailers of motor fuel; to prevent deterioration of competition in gasoline retailing; and to encourage conservation by requiring that infor-

mation regarding the octane rating of automotive gasoline be disclosed to consumers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 275. A bill to prohibit any increase in the price of certain consumer commodities by any retailer once a price is placed on any such commodity by such retailer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 276. A bill to give consumers the right of choice over automotive parts and service for their vehicles and to prevent a monopoly in the sale of aftermarket parts and service, amend the Clean Air Act to provide that the manufacturer's performance warranty with respect to the motor vehicle emission system shall be for 12,000 miles or 12 months, whichever first occurs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 277. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote the health and welfare of children in need of adoption by facilitating their placement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 278. A bill to provide for accelerated research and development in the care and treatment of autistic children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 279. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for the planning and development of schools of veterinary medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 280. A bill to improve existing tertiary eye centers, to examine the delivery of eye care to the general public, and to study the feasibility of implementing a system of tertiary eye care centers throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 281. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 282. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the administrative and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arise under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 283. A bill to amend section 204 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to permit adjudication of the claims of additional persons for certain World War II losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 284. A bill to establish a National Commission on Regulatory Reform; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 285. A bill to protect the constitutional right of privacy of individuals concerning whom identifiable information is recorded by enacting principles of information practices in furtherance of articles I, III, IV, V, IX, and XIV of amendments to the U.S. Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 286. A bill to require in all cases court orders for the interception of communications by electronic and other devices, for the entering of any residence, for the opening of any mail, for the inspection or procurement of certain records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 287. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code in order to extend cost-of-living increases in benefits under chapter 81 of such title (relating to compensation for work injuries) to certain widows, children, and parents of members of the military reserves; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Services.

H.R. 288. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code to provide that law enforcement

service performed while in the Coast Guard shall be included in determining whether an individual qualifies for immediate retirement as a law enforcement officer or firefighter under section 8338 (c) of such title; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 289. A bill to designate the birthday of "Susan B. Anthony" as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 290. A bill to amend the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976 to change the priority the Secretary of Commerce gives to certain factors for purposes of approving applications submitted pursuant to the act, and to increase the authorization; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 291. A bill to create a Joint Committee on Intelligence Operations; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 292. A bill to direct the Administrator of Energy Research and Development to establish a system of research and development of energy-conserving industrial technologies with due regard for the need to operate such a system in a manner which will stimulate depressed sectors of the American economy; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 293. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 294. A bill to insure that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced, or entitlement thereto discontinued, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 295. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 298. A bill to amend section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage landlords to meet minimal housing standards by disallowing the depreciation deduction to a landlord who has been convicted of violating a housing code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 299. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 300. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit with respect to housing senior citizens in the principal residence of the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the first \$5,000 of interest received on certain savings deposits in the case of individuals over 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 302. A bill to provide an income tax credit for savings for the payment of post-secondary educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 303. A bill to provide for the conservation of energy by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a refundable

tax credit for certain building insulation and heating improvements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax incentives for the modification of certain facilities and vehicles so as to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat the amounts paid for custodial care by institutions of certain dependents as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the establishment of formal procedures and criteria for the selection of individual income tax returns for audit, to inform individuals of the reasons why their returns were selected for audit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 308. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that any individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 20 quarters of coverage (and meets the other conditions of eligibility therefor), regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 309. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 310. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the entitlement of disabled widows and widowers to unreduced widow's and widower's insurance benefits without regard to age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that the periodic adjustments made in the inpatient hospital deductible shall hereafter reflect increases in social security cash benefits rather than increases in the cost of inpatient hospital services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act to require the development of a plan to assure the equitable allocation of available crude oil and petroleum products, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and International Relations.

H.R. 313. A bill to amend the Small Business Act, as amended, and the Concessions Policy Act of 1965, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Small Business.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 314. A bill to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to extend its coverage to professional employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 315. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities, jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 316. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORNELL:

H.R. 317. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Social Security Act, and other laws to provide effective welfare reform by replacing public assistance and food stamps with a system of allowances and refundable credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.:

H.R. 318. A bill to provide that the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to the exclusion for sick pay shall only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 319. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that certain places within standard metropolitan statistical areas be considered rural areas for purposes of title V of that act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 320. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 321. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Resaca de la Palma Battlefield National Historic Site in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 322. A bill to require the submission, prior to publication in the Federal Register, to the appropriate committees of the Congress, of all regulations proposed to be promulgated by Federal departments and agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 323. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 324. A bill to prohibit the relocation of the Border Patrol Academy maintained by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Fresnos, Tex., to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynn, Ga.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 325. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to raise the value limit for personal articles which may be imported duty free by returning residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 326. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to provide for the regulation of the export of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 327. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the labels on all foods to disclose each of their ingredients; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 328. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to promote the fluoridation of public water supplies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ban the usage of diethylstilbestrol (DES) as a growth stimulant; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 330. A bill to prohibit the use of appropriated funds to carry out or assist research on living human fetuses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 331. A bill to eliminate racketeering in the sale and distribution of cigarettes and to assist State and local governments in the enforcement of cigarette taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to carry out any research activity on a human fetus or to intentionally take any action to kill or hasten the death of a human fetus in any federally supported facility or activity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 333. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$5,000 the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted an individual each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978, the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 335. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 336. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 337. A bill to amend titles IV, XI, and XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the Federal matching rate for purposes of reimbursement to States under the programs of aid to needy families with children and medical assistance; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 338. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for identification of positions in the Department of Defense which can be filled by civilian employees and to prohibit assignment of active-duty military personnel to such positions unless such personnel meet the civilian qualifications for such positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 339. A bill to require educational institutions engaged in interscholastic athletic competition to employ certified athletic trainers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 340. A bill to provide the protection of the safety and health standards under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 for individuals participating in athletic contests between secondary schools or between institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 341. A bill to establish minimum prison and parole standards in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide more effectively for bilingual proceedings in all district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 343. A bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 344. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to eliminate employment discrimination on the basis of military discharge status; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 345. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to extend the protection of that act to employees of States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 346. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to provide for investigations and expenditures analyses of the use of public funds; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 347. A bill to help preserve the separation of powers and to further the constitutional prerogatives of Congress by providing for congressional review of executive agreements; jointly to the Committees on International Relations, and Rules.

H.R. 348. A bill to provide for the receipt of testimony and information from executive agencies and bodies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 349. A bill to exonerate and to provide for a general and unconditional amnesty for certain persons who have violated or are alleged to have violated laws in the course of protest against the involvement of the United States in Indochina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 350. A bill to prevent lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, by requiring national registration of firearms, by establishing minimum standards for licensing possession of firearms, and to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 351. A bill to establish national policies to promote the adoption of Government programs which can be expected to provide the greatest net public benefit and to prevent Government programs from having unreasonable public costs, to establish a system requiring regulatory cost benefit assessments to be prepared for any proposed legislation or regulation which may have a significant economic impact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon:

H.R. 352. A bill to amend section 19 of the National Labor Relations Act to provide that all employees covered by that act who are members of a bona fide religion which has historically held conscientious objections to joining or financially supporting labor organizations shall not be required to join or so support any such organization as a condition of employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SLACK, Ms. SPELLMAN, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. WINN, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 353. A bill to establish a conservation corps in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EILBERG, Ms. FENWICK, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MEEDS, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PRITCHARD, and Mr. ROBERTS):

H.R. 354. A bill to establish a conservation corps in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BONKER, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 355. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Project Act to extend the period during which the Secretary of the Interior shall not undertake reconnaissance studies of any plan for the importation of water into the Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 356. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize the

retirement of employees after 30 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 358. A bill to establish an arbitration board to settle disputes between supervisory organizations and the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 359. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the dollar limitation on the exclusion for certain disability payments and to allow such exclusion in the case of public safety officers who are partially disabled as the result of injuries sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the dollar limitation on the exclusion for certain disability payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 361. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the withholding of tax from proceeds from wagers placed in State lotteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EILBERG (for himself and Mr. Biaggi):

H.R. 362. A bill to amend the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 to provide for the award of grants to port authorities in the United States to enable such authorities to protect public ports and land areas adjacent to such ports from fires and other accidents or casualties occurring in such ports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EILBERG (for himself and Mr. DeLugo):

H.R. 363. A bill to establish a Select Commission on Territorial Immigration Policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 364. A bill to establish a national adoption information exchange system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FRENZEL:

H.R. 365. A bill to provide for the issuance of \$2 bills bearing the portrait of Susan B. Anthony; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 366. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to compile and keep current a mineral fuel reserves inventory; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 367. A bill to declare Lake Minnetonka, Minn., as a nonnavigable water body of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 368. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit adoption of more than two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 369. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to determine that certain waters are not being used for commercial navigation; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 370. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 371. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 372. A bill to establish an independent Federal Aviation Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 373. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 374. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 to make privately owned public use airports eligible for funding under the act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 375. A bill to amend the Internal

Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction of intangible drilling and development costs in the case of geothermal resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to encourage small corporate employers to establish retirement pension plans for their employees and to provide worthwhile benefits for them under such plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction with respect to the exhaustion of geothermal steam and geothermal resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 378. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction with respect to the exhaustion of geothermal steam and geothermal resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 379. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain agricultural aircraft from the aircraft use tax, to provide for the refund of the gasoline tax to the agricultural aircraft operator with the consent of the farmer, and other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself and Mr. Lagomarsino):

H.R. 380. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Santa Monica Urban Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 381. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may render onsite consultation and advice to certain small business employers to assist such employers in providing safe and healthful working conditions for their employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself and Mr. Moorhead of California):

H.R. 382. A bill to provide tax relief to persons whose property was destroyed or damaged as a result of the collapse of the Teton Dam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRIS (for himself, Mr. Allen, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. FASCELL, Ms. HOLT, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H.R. 383. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit on houses or apartments for a portion of the real estate taxes paid or incurred by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILLIS:

H.R. 384. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 385. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions, to lower certain age limits from 21 years to 18, and to eliminate recordkeeping provisions with respect to ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 386. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make scholarship grants to individuals attending medical schools on the condition that such individuals will serve in Veterans' Admin-

istration facilities for a certain period of time upon completion of professional training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 387. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to prohibit any individual from receiving food stamps who receives at least one-half of his income from any other individual who is a member of another household which is ineligible for food stamps; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 388. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 389. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 390. A bill to provide a remedy for sex discrimination by the insurance business with respect to the availability and scope of insurance coverage for women; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 391. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 392. A bill to amend title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit federally ordered assignment of teachers or students on racial and other similar grounds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 393. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to reduce from 60 to 55 the age after which the remarriage of a surviving spouse will not cause the loss of such spouse's civil service survivors annuity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 394. A bill to repeal section 3108 of title 5, United States Code, which prohibits the employment by the United States and the District of Columbia of individuals employed by detective agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 395. A bill to amend chapter 10 of title 36, United States Code, to define the "Star-Spangled Banner," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of certain increases in monthly social security or railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 397. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively, and to increase pension rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 400. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in banks and certain other savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 401. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 402. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the provision for the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HOLT (for herself, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 403. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish in the Congress a zero-base budgeting process, with full congressional review of each Federal program at least once every 6 years; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 404. A bill to provide a remedy for sex discrimination by the insurance business with respect to the availability and scope of insurance coverage for women; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 405. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the use of tolls on New York City bridges for purposes of the applicable air quality implementation plan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code to provide that an individual appearing before certain grand juries can be imprisoned for contempt for no more than 6 months and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 407. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit sex discrimination in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to protect the privacy of rape victims and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 409. A bill to amend section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exclude from admission into and to deport from the United States all aliens who persecuted others on the basis of religion, race, national origin, or political opinion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 411. A bill to restore citizenship to persons who renounced or otherwise lost American nationality because of opposition to American military action in Indochina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 412. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exclude from admission into and to deport from the United States all aliens who persecuted others on the basis of religion, race, or national origin under the direction of the Nazi government of Germany; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 413. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to require public hearings before any increase in fares and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid to families with dependent children, and recipients of assistance or benefits under the veterans' pension and compensation programs and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1974 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may simultaneously receive (without any reduction or offset) both an old-age or disability insurance benefit and a widow's or widower's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 417. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ms. HOLTZMAN (for herself, Mr. RODINO, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 418. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit certain forms of economic coercion based on religion, race, national origin, sex, or certain other factors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 419. A bill to designate the birthday of "Susan B. Anthony" as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States, its territories and possessions, to include privately owned property; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HORTON (for himself and Mr. STEED):

H.R. 421. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reduce the burden of paperwork involved in the customs entry process for travelers and goods entering the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 422. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide duty-free treatment of any aircraft engine used as a temporary replacement for an aircraft engine being overhauled within the United States if duty was paid on such replacement engine during a previous importation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by repealing item 807 of schedule 8, part 1, subpart B; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 424. A bill to authorize the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY:

H.R. 425. A bill to establish the death penalty for the commission of certain Federal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEMP:

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEMP (for himself) Mr. ABENOR, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BAUMAN,

Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. JOHN T. MYERS, and Mr. SYMMS):

H.R. 427. A bill to provide for permanent tax reductions for individuals and businesses in order to expand both job opportunities and productivity in the private sector of the economy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KETCHUM:

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to limit certain aspects of its coverage for other than racial groups; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 429. A bill to provide Federal grants to be awarded by the Commissioner of Education for the purpose of paying operating expenses of public libraries, in amounts which match the amount of certain private contributions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 430. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide that, except in certain limited circumstances, it shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to request that an employee or an applicant for employment provide military discharge papers or other service-connected records; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 431. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the protection of the public health from unnecessary medical exposure to ionizing radiation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Controlled Substances Act relating to marihuana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 433. A bill to restrict the disclosure of information in the possession of telephone companies or telegraph companies concerning members of the news media; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 434. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States and to prevent unwarranted invasion of their privacy by prohibiting the use of the polygraph for certain purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,500 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 437. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow the business expense tax deduction for first-class air and rail travel in excess of the coach fare for such travel and for other expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the 4-percent excise tax on the net investment income of a private foundation shall not apply to a private foundation organized and operated exclusively as a library, museum, or similar educational institution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain contributions of literary, musical or artistic compositions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that landlords using an accrual method of accounting may not deduct real property taxes on their rental property until such taxes are paid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 441. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for tenants of houses or apartments for their proportionate share of the real property taxes and interest paid or incurred by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 442. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 20 to 10 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 443. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide, as the primary form in which services are to be furnished under the child-welfare services program, for supportive day treatment and in-home services to children and families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 444. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that support and maintenance (in cash or kind) furnished to an eligible individual by members of his or her immediate family shall be disregarded (and shall not serve to reduce his or her supplemental security income benefits) to the extent that it does not exceed \$200 a month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 445. A bill to establish a commission to study the results of racial integration of public schools, the use of busing to achieve racial integration of the public schools, and other questions relating to the quality of public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. AMBRO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. KEYS, and Mr. MAZZOLI):

H.R. 446. A bill to establish a Commission on the Humane Treatment of Animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. MEYNER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WIRTH, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 447. A bill to establish a Commission on the Humane Treatment of Animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 448. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 449. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require that the operation of a schoolbus be treated under that act as oppressive child labor for employees under the age of 18; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 450. A bill to eliminate maintenance of internal security as a purpose for which foreign military sales may be made and military assistance may be furnished; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 451. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of affectional or sexual preference, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 452. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to improve the survey and certification process, ratesetting and fiscal audit methods, and general regulation of nursing homes and intermediate care facilities under the medicare program, and to provide for medical, psychological, and social assessment of long-term care patients under both the medicare and medicare programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 453. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to broaden the coverage of home health services under the supplementary medical insurance program and remove the 100-visit limitation presently applicable thereto, and to eliminate the requirement that an individual need skilled nursing care in order to qualify for such services, to amend part A of such title to liberalize the coverage of posthospital home health services thereunder, to amend title XIX of such act to require the inclusion of home health services in a State's medicare program and to permit payments of housing costs under such a program for elderly persons who would otherwise require nursing home care, to provide expanded Federal funding for congregate housing for the displaced and the elderly, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 454. A bill to require the payment of interest by Federal agencies on overdue contract payments, to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 455. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the mailing of correspondence to Members of the Congress free of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 457. A bill to require that the President suspend air transportation rights of any foreign nation which assists air terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 458. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 459. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals who have attained age 65 a nonrefundable tax credit for property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or for a certain portion of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 460. A bill to establish a method whereby the Congress (acting in accordance with specified procedures) may prevent the adoption by the executive branch of rules or regulations which are contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. LE FANTE:

H.R. 461. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employ-

ment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically disabled because of such disability; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 462. A bill to establish a Commission on the Humane Treatment of Animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 463. A bill to authorize equalization of the retired pay of certain members and former members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 464. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to prohibit Federal Housing Administration insurance of blanket mortgages on condominium projects, and Federal National Mortgage Association purchases of conventional condominium mortgages, where the developer retains or will retain a leasehold interest in the common areas and facilities of the project involved; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 465. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to increase coverage under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 466. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide nutrition programs for handicapped dependents of older Americans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the Federal Reports Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 468. A bill to provide for the protection of franchised distributors and retailers of motor fuel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 469. A bill to reform residential electric utility rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 470. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, so as to establish certain guidelines for sentencing, establish a U.S. Commission on Sentencing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 471. A bill to discourage the use of painful devices in the trapping of animals and birds; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 472. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that buildings constructed for use by the U.S. Postal Service shall be designed and constructed in a manner making them accessible to the physically handicapped; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 473. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase the penalties for discharging oil and hazardous substances; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 474. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 475. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in the area of Broward County or Dade County, Fla., to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 476. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational benefits and to extend the months of eligibility from 36 to 45 months; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 477. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 478. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that charitable

organizations which solicit contributions from the public pay out at least half of their gross revenues in charitable activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 479. A bill to allow a credit against Federal income taxes or a payment from the U.S. Treasury for State and local real property taxes or an equivalent portion of rent paid on their residences by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an insured individual otherwise qualified may retire and receive full old-age insurance benefits, at any time after attaining age 60, if he has been forced to retire at that age by a Federal law, regulation, or order; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 483. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 484. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and title 23, District of Columbia Code, to grant to courts power to deny pretrial release to persons charged with the commission of certain crimes of violence; jointly, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia.

H.R. 485. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to establish within the Small Business Administration a new direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar energy equipment; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Mr. SIMON):

H.R. 486. A bill to provide for the reinstatement of civil service retirement survivor annuities for certain widows and widowers whose remarriages occurred before July 18, 1966, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 487. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to local agencies for converting closed school buildings to efficient alternate uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 488. A bill to prohibit commercial flights by supersonic aircraft into or over the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 489. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 490. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 492. A bill to suspend until the close of January 3, 1979, the rate of duty on menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulphite (MPB); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LLOYD of California:

H.R. 493. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 494. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 495. A bill to permit either House of Congress to disapprove certain rules proposed by executive agencies; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Rules.

By Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee:

H.R. 496. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to prohibit any individual from receiving food stamps who receives at least one-half of his income from any other individual who is a member of another household which is ineligible for food stamps; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 497. A bill to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics for the purpose of monitoring the changes in prices which occur in the price of agricultural commodities from the time they are sold by the farmer until the time when the consumer purchases such commodities or products thereof, and for the purpose of making recommendations to the Congress with respect to correcting situations in which the retail price of an agricultural commodity, or product thereof, rises while the price received by the farmer for the same commodity decreases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 498. A bill to foster and continue the family farm in the United States by providing young farmers with the necessary assistance to purchase family farm units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 499. A bill to prohibit any change in the status of any member of the uniformed services who is in a missing status under chapter 10 of title 37, United States Code, until the provisions of the Paris Peace Accord of January 27, 1973, have been fully complied with, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 500. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to allow Federal civil defense funds to be used by local civil defense agencies for natural disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 502. A bill to repeal sections 102 and 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 which make flood insurance coverage and community participation in the national flood insurance program prerequisites for approval of any financial assistance in a flood hazard area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice to discharge an employee because he testifies before any committee of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 504. A bill to expand the membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include elected school

board officials; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 505. A bill to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger by increasing world food production through the development of land-grant type universities in agriculturally developing nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 506. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 507. A bill to authorize interest subsidy payments to assist nursing homes in repair and renovation in order to comply with Federal standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the making of direct loans for the construction and rehabilitation of nursing homes owned and operated by churches and other nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 509. A bill to provide 100 percent Federal funding of financial audits of facilities participating in medicare and medicaid conducted by State personnel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 510. A bill to amend title 19 of the Social Security Act to require States to establish ombudsman programs to investigate nursing home complaints and represent consumer interests; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 511. A bill to provide for protection of franchised dealers in petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 512. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the making of grants to appropriate colleges and universities to assist them in establishing graduate programs for nurses in geriatrics and gerontology; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 513. A bill to reaffirm the intent of Congress with respect to the structure of the common carrier telecommunications industry rendering services in interstate and foreign commerce; to reaffirm the authority of the States to regulate terminal and station equipment used for telephone exchange service; to require the Federal Communications Commission to make certain findings in connection with Commission actions authorizing specialized carriers; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 514. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of retail unit prices of consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 515. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the screening and counseling of Americans with respect to Tay-Sachs disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 516. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 517. A bill to require candidates for Federal office, Members of the Congress, and officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 518. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend title 39, United

States Code, to provide that buildings constructed for use by the U.S. Postal Service shall be designed and constructed in a manner making them accessible to the physically handicapped; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 520. A bill to amend section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide that expenditures for pollution control facilities will be credited against required power investment return payments and repayments; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 521. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require full congressional review of each Federal program once every 2 years under zero-base budgeting procedures; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 522. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, hurricanes, large thunderstorms, and other types of short-term weather phenomena, and to develop methods for predicting, detecting, and monitoring such atmospheric behavior; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 523. A bill to allow the States to use supplementary security income payments plus a State supplement of not less than \$100 per resident per month to provide care for residents in nonmedical shelter care facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 524. A bill to provide for the modification of the medicare reimbursement formula to allow small hospitals in rural areas with low occupancy to provide long-term care but only in those areas where there are no appropriate nursing home beds available; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restrict the authority for inspection of tax returns and the disclosure of information contained therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 526. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit or an income tax deduction for certain expenditures of a taxpayer relating to the thermal design of the residence of such taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 527. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 528. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 530. A bill to assure that an individual or family whose income is increased by reason of a general increase in monthly social security benefits will not, because of such general increase, suffer a loss of or reduction in the benefits the individual or family has been receiving under certain Federal or federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 531. A bill to extend from 1 year to 2 years the maximum period which may elapse between the sale of a residence and the purchase of another in order that gain from

such sale will not be recognized for Federal income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 532. A bill to permit either House of Congress to disapprove certain rules proposed by executive agencies; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Rules.

H.R. 533. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a program of long-term care services within the medicare program, to provide for the creation of community long-term care centers and State long-term care agencies as part of a new administrative structure for the organization and delivery of long-term care services, to provide a significant role for persons eligible for long-term care benefits in the administration of the program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 534. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to broaden the coverage of home health services under the supplementary medical insurance program and remove the 100-visit limitation presently applicable thereto, to amend part A of such title to liberalize the coverage of posthospital home health services thereunder, to amend title XIX of such act to require the inclusion of home health services in a State's medical program and to permit payments of housing costs under such a program for elderly persons who would otherwise require nursing home care, to require contributions by adult children toward their parents' nursing and home health care expenses under the medical program, to provide expanded Federal funding for congregate housing for the displaced and the elderly, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 535. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a system of inspections of State inspection and enforcement mechanisms with regard to facilities receiving payments under titles XVIII and XIX; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 536. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 537. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for placing responsibility for medical care provided by skilled nursing facilities under titles XVIII and XIX in a medical director; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 538. A bill to require admissions contracts between nursing homes participating in Federal programs and the patients they serve; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 539. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 540. A bill to amend titles 18 and 19 of the Social Security Act to require that only licensed personnel may set up or distribute medications in skilled nursing facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 541. A bill to require physician visits to patients in skilled nursing facilities at least once every 30 days; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 542. A bill to require the immediate reporting of epidemic diseases or accidents

in nursing homes participating in Federal programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize the provision of intermediate care services under medicare, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 544. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the continued application of the nursing salary cost differential which is presently allowed in determining the reasonable cost of inpatient nursing care for purposes of reimbursement to providers under the medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 545. A bill to provide for the alleviation of high ground-water conditions in and adjacent to the town of Moses Lake, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 546. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to delegate to the States certain functions with respect to the location and plans for structures, excavations, dredging, or fills in or on certain navigable and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MANN (for himself and Mr. MAZZOLI):

H.R. 547. A bill to amend title 23 of the District of Columbia Code with respect to the release or detention prior to trial of persons charged with certain violent or dangerous criminal offenses; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

By Mr. METCALFE:

H.R. 548. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 549. A bill to amend section 1979 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1983) to permit suits against bodies politic and the District of Columbia with respect to certain violations of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 550. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to establish an Office of the U.S. Correctional Ombudsman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 551. A bill to prohibit the discharging of fuel at sea, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, International Relations, and Science and Technology.

H.R. 552. A bill to amend the International Code of 1954 to provide that the Federal Government will reimburse taxpayers who prevail in court actions under the internal revenue laws for their litigation expenses and to require the return of certain records or documents obtained by the Federal Government in tax cases; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 553. A bill to amend section 901(a) (relating to prohibition of sex discrimination) of the Education Amendments of 1972 to exempt sex segregated gymnastics classes from the prohibition of such section; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend section 901(a) (relating to prohibition of sex discrimination) of the Education Amendments of 1972 to exempt from the prohibition of such section musical programs or activities, and programs or activities designed for parents and

students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 555. A bill to provide national standards of protection for purchasers of dwelling units in condominium or planned unit developments, and for tenants of rental housing being converted to dwelling units in condominium developments; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 556. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 557. A bill to regulate lobbying and related activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 558. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the National Opportunity Camps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 559. A bill to reaffirm the intent of Congress with respect to the structure of the common carrier telecommunications industry rendering services in interstate and foreign commerce; to reaffirm the authority of the States to regulate terminal and station equipment used for telephone exchange service; to require the Federal Communications Commission to make certain findings in connection with Commission actions authorizing specialized carriers; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 560. A bill relating to collective bargaining representation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 561. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 562. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 563. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 564. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a State, under its section 218 agreement, to terminate social security coverage for State or local policemen or firemen without affecting the coverage of other public employees who may be members of the same coverage group (and to permit the reinstatement of coverage for such other employees in certain cases where the group's coverage has previously been terminated); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 566. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to include New Jersey in the list of States which may establish a divided retirement system for purposes of providing social security coverage of State and local employees under Federal-State agreements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland:

H.R. 567. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to expand assistance under such act to minority small business concerns, to provide statutory standards for contracting and subcontracting by the United States with re-

spect to such concerns, and to create a Commission on Federal Assistance to Minority Enterprise, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Small Business, Government Operations, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 568. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 569. A bill to extend veteran benefits to persons serving in the Armed Forces between November 12, 1918, and July 2, 1921; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 570. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H.R. 571. A bill to amend section 1124(c) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the restriction that a member of the Armed Forces must be on active duty to be eligible for the payment of a cash award for a suggestion, invention, or scientific achievement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide that no veteran may be denied care or treatment under the CHAMPUS program for any service-connected disability solely because care or treatment for such disability is available at Veterans' Administration medical facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 573. A bill to amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide that children of parents employed on Federal property who attend school in a State contiguous to the State in which such property is situated may be counted for purposes of determining the aid entitlement of the local educational agency having jurisdiction over such school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 574. A bill to provide a pension for veterans of World War I and their widows; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 575. A bill to insure that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced, or entitlement thereto discontinued, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 576. A bill to amend section 4182 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NICHOLS (for himself and Mr. DICKINSON):

H.R. 578. A bill to amend section 709 of title 32, United States Code, to allow civilian National Guard technicians to hold their positions and to be promoted without regard to their military grade in the National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. NOWAK:

H.R. 579. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in order to provide early warning of plant closings and relocations of those locally affected; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 580. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence,

and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage investments in certain economically depressed areas by providing an increased tax credit for investments in certain depreciable property used in such areas and by providing 10-year amortization of certain depreciable real property used in such areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. AUCOIN):

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PRICE (for himself and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 583. A bill to amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to extend the special pay provisions for reenlistment and enlistment bonuses; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 584. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him for special education furnished to a child or other minor dependent who is physically or mentally handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 586. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependent, who is disabled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the deduction of certain expenditures for food and lodging primarily for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 588. A bill to repeal section 933 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which provides an income tax exclusion for income received by residents of Puerto Rico from sources within Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.R. 589. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide that no veteran may be denied care or treatment under the CHAMPUS program for any service-connected disability solely because care or treatment for such disability is available at Veterans' Administration medical facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 590. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit Senior Reserve Officers' training programs to be established at public community colleges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 591. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 592. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide epileptics medicine for the treatment of epilepsy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 594. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 595. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 596. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to remove the time limitation within which programs of education for veterans must be completed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 597. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to provide veterans' benefits in the case of any veteran who during the period beginning on June 1, 1914, and ending on May 8, 1916, served in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the water adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 598. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 599. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 600. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 601. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt farmers from the highway use tax on heavy trucks used for farm purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by an individual for dependent care services to enable him to perform volunteer services for certain organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 603. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the computation of benefits thereunder on the basis of the worker's 3 years of highest earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 604. A bill to provide incentives and otherwise to encourage the utilization of home-dialysis and to encourage early kidney transportation under the renal disease program authorized under section 226 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 605. A bill to provide that certain rural hospitals shall be exempt for a period of 18 months from the requirements and provisions of title XI of the Social Security Act relating to professional standards review organizations, and from the 1972 amendments to titles XVIII, XIX, and V of such act (and the recently approved regulations relating thereto) on utilization review and utilization control under the medicare, medicaid, and maternal and child health programs; and to provide for a 6-month study of alternative methods of utilization review and utilization control for such hospitals; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 606. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act to assure appropriate participation by professional registered nurses in the peer review, and related activities authorized thereunder; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 608. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 609. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the continued application of the nursing salary cost differential which is presently allowed in determining the reasonable cost of inpatient and nursing care for purposes of reimbursement to providers under the medicare program; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.R. 610. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 611. A bill to provide reduced retirement benefits for Members of Congress who remain in office after attaining 70 years of age; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and House Administration.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 612. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish in the Congress a zero-base budgeting process, with full congressional review of each Federal program at least once every 6 years; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 613. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide relief for older Americans who own or rent their homes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 615. A bill to reform the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by improving and making more realistic various provisions relating to eligibility for food stamps and administrative responsibility for the food stamp program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 616. A bill to establish the National Diabetes Advisory Board and to take other actions to insure the implementation of the long-range plan to combat diabetes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 617. A bill to increase and extend the authorization for the Federal-aid primary system, to increase the Federal share for Federal-aid primary system projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 618. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to plan and establish wetland areas in association with water resources development projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 620. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 621. A bill to reform the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by improving and making more realistic various provisions relating to eligibility for food stamps and administrative responsibility for the food stamp program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 622. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, to exclude from coverage under the act households which have members who are on strike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act with respect to custom slaughtering; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 624. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 625. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 626. A bill to provide for the striking of a medal to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the drafting of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 627. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the administration of such act and to establish more efficient regulatory procedures for carrying out such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 628. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that any employer who successfully contests a citation or penalty shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 629. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for a freedom of choice in labor relations for full-time and part-time secondary and college students by exempting them from compulsory union membership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 630. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 631. A bill to require that the U.S. Government prepare and make public annual consolidated financial statements utilizing the accrual method of accounting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 632. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who after the adjournment sine die of the last session of a Congress are not candidates for reelection in the next Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 633. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain mineral interests of the United States to the owner or owners of record of certain lands in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 634. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 635. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from requiring an indirect source emission review as a part of any applicable implementation plan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 636. A bill to provide for protection of franchised dealers in petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 637. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize interstate toll service connection between small telephone companies without a certificate of public convenience and necessity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 638. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act

of 1970 to establish minimum mandatory sentences for persons convicted of offenses involving narcotic drugs, to provide emergency procedures to govern the pretrial and posttrial release of persons charged with offenses involving certain narcotic drugs, to provide procedures to reach large sums of money used for narcotic trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 639. A bill to provide for the confidentiality of medical and/or dental records of patients not receiving assistance from the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 640. A bill to establish a National Commission on Regulatory Reform; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 641. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 642. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, Act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 643. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 644. A bill to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 645. A bill to provide that pay adjustments for Members of Congress may take effect no earlier than the beginning of the Congress next following the Congress in which they are approved; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the Postal Service to consult with agencies of State and local governments with respect to the construction of certain Postal Service facilities, to establish hearing procedures with respect to proposals for such construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit certain franked mailings by Members of the Congress and certain officers of the United States, other than mailings related to the closing of their official business, after such Members or officers have left office; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 648. A bill relating to collective-bargaining representation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBINSON (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 649. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBINSON (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD of California) (by request):

H.R. 650. A bill to provide further for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Monday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 651. A bill to amend title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for State certification; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 652. A bill to reestablish the fiscal integrity of the Government of the United States, through the establishment of con-

trols with respect to the levels of its revenues and budget outlays, and the preparation of the budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 653. A bill to require that estimates of the average cost for each taxpaying family be included in all bills and resolutions of a public character introduced and reported in the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 654. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 655. A bill to amend the Small Business Emergency Relief Act to provide for emergency relief for small business concerns in connection with fixed-price Government contracts for the lease of real property; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 656. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 657. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 658. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 659. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 661. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the 5-month waiting period for disability benefits to 1 month and provide for retroactive payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 662. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that attorneys' fees allowed in administrative or judicial proceedings under that title (or under title XVIII of such act), in cases where the claimants are successful, shall be paid by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare rather than deducted from the amounts awarded claimants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 663. A bill to accelerate the formation of the investment capital required to expand both job opportunities and productivity in the private sector of the economy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 664. A bill to provide for the resolution of claims and disputes relating to the Government contracts awarded by executive agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 665. A bill to amend section 319 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 666. A bill to amend the Speedy Trial Act of 1974; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 667. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 668. A bill to amend sections 320 and 321 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 669. A bill to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 670. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide criteria for the imposition of the death penalty for certain explosives related offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 671. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 672. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require a balanced budget within 5 years, in accordance with a schedule gradually reducing the maximum amount of the deficit which is permitted under the congressional budget process; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 673. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to change the number of district judges authorized for the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 674. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. LEVITAS and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 675. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 676. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself and Mr. SYMMS):

H.R. 677. A bill to repeal the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 678. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$1,000 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 679. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that the appointment of the Postmaster General and the Deputy Postmaster General of the United States shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 680. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to abolish the use of franked mail, to establish a system for the distribution of mail transmitted by Members of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 681. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for the review or termination of Federal authority for the collection of statistical information, to require certain information in committee reports accompanying legislation in which there is provided Federal authority for the collection of information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. LONG of Louisiana):

H.R. 682. A bill to provide for a 50-percent reduction of the burden on respondents in the censuses of agriculture, drainage, and irrigation taken in 1979 and thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OTTINGER, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 683. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit undue concentration in the energy-producing industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 684. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 685. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require public disclosure of certain information relating to sales of commodities for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 686. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 687. A bill to assure the availability of adequate supplies of natural gas at a fair and reasonable price; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 688. A bill to assure more timely and accurate distribution of census data to small businesses and other agribusiness organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. QUINN):

H.R. 689. A bill to authorize the construction of a lock and dam project on the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill., to revoke authority for 12-foot channel studies on the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 690. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to regulate and prevent multiple taxation of certain kinds of income; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

H.R. 691. A bill to require the consideration of environmental and other factors, and the stockpiling and replacement of soil on all public works projects and highway and other projects which are federally assisted, on federally held land, and on projects which affect commerce among the States, or the general welfare and quality of life of the Nation; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. STANTON, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. McFALL, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. LaFALCE, Mrs. BOGGS, and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase loan authorization and surety bond guarantee authority; and to improve the disaster assistance, certificate of competency and small business set-aside programs; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.R. 693. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STRATTON (for himself and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 694. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to make certain changes in the

retired serviceman's family protection plan and the survivor benefit plan as authorized by chapter 73 of that title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H.R. 695. A bill to repeal titles XV and XVI of the Public Health Services Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 696. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 697. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to issue permanent easements for certain docks constructed on property under his jurisdiction; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 698. A bill to authorize appropriations for environmental research, development, and demonstration; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 699. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no reduction will be made in the amount of the charitable deduction in the case of certain contributions of appreciated capital assets which do not meet the holding period requirement for long-term capital gains; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 700. A bill to amend section 459 of the Social Security Act to provide for consent by the United States to certain additional garnishment proceedings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THONE (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 701. A bill to establish national policies to promote the adoption of Government programs which can be expected to provide the greatest net public benefit and to prevent Government programs from having unreasonable public costs, to establish a system requiring regulatory cost/benefit assessments to be prepared for any proposed legislation or regulation which may have a significant economic impact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. THORNTON:

H.R. 702. A bill to establish an office of consumer protection which shall be independent of the executive departments, headed by the Consumer Counsel of the United States, in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, obtaining and disseminating information useful to consumers, cooperation and assistance to other agencies and State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 703. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 704. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national historic park on the island of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 705. A bill to amend section 106 of title 4 of the United States Code relating to State taxation of the income of residents of another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 706. A bill to extend from 8 to 24 months the period in which domesticated animals may pasture in foreign countries and be accorded duty-free status upon reentry into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 707. A bill to amend the Communications act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 708. A bill to establish a method whereby the Congress (acting in accordance with specified procedures) may prevent the adoption by the executive branch of rules or regulations which are contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 709. A bill to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Act Amendments (title II of Public Law 93-516); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 710. A bill to authorize a career education program for elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 711. A bill to amend the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 712. A bill to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 713. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 714. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 715. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide that warrant officers of a uniformed service who accept appointments as commissioned officers shall not receive less than the pay and allowances to which they were previously entitled as warrant officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 716. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal sections which impose certain restrictions on enlisted members of the Armed Forces and on members of military bands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 717. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to permit members of the Reserves and the National Guard to receive retired pay at age 55 for nonregular service under chapter 67 of that title; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 718. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain widows of members of the uniformed services who died before the effective date of the survivor benefit plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 719. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain widows of members of the uniformed services who died before the effective date of the survivor benefit plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 720. A bill to repeal section 5532 of title 5, United States Code, relating to reductions in the retired or retirement pay of retired officers of regular components of the uniformed services who are employed in civilian offices or positions in the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 721. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide an alternative method for computing dependency and indemnity compensation in order to insure that in certain instances the survivors of deceased veterans receive an amount of compensation equal to that to which they would have been entitled if such veterans had been civil service employees killed while performing job-related functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 722. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who

are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOB WILSON (for himself, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida):

H.R. 723. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ABDNOR:

H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 725. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 726. A bill to provide for a 50 percent reduction of the burden on respondents in the censuses of agriculture, drainage, and irrigation taken in 1979 and thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced fare transportation on a space-available basis for elderly persons and handicapped persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 728. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 730. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 731. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 732. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid or assistance under the various Federal-State public assistance and medical programs, and recipients of assistance or benefits under the veterans' pension and compensation programs and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1973 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that exclusive territorial arrangements used in the distribution or sale of a trademarked soft drink product or a trademarked private label food product shall not be deemed unlawful per se; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KREBS, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 734. A bill to authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a national recreation area to be known as the Santa Margarita National Recreation Area in the area in San Diego County, Calif., which presently constitutes Camp Pendleton; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. GINN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ABDNOR, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. FARY, Mr. GOLDWATER, and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 735. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to eligibility for aircraft registration; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GINN, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. MINETA, Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. FARY, and Mr. HAGEDORN):

H.R. 736. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to emergency locator transmitters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina:

H.R. 737. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Deacon Jacob Estey National Monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 738. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 739. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to promote public confidence in the legislative branch of the U.S. Government by requiring financial disclosure by Members of Congress, candidates for Congress, and certain employees of the legislative branch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the percentage limitation on the amount of the deduction allowable for charitable contributions made by corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 741. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 742. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for strike votes, direct court appeals in election cases, and to guarantee the right to challenge a union's majority status; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 743. A bill to provide direct aid to the States and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAFALIS:

H.R. 744. A bill to amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, to subject imported tomatoes to restrictions comparable to those applicable to domestic tomatoes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BALDUS:

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the investment tax credit for certain farm property purchased by an individual from an ancestor of the individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 747. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to define more specifically the jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 748. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to eliminate or reduce certain deductible payments by patients for treatment under the uniformed services health benefits program, and to repeal the provision of law prohibiting CHAMPUS benefits to persons entitled to medicare benefits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 749. A bill to make eligible for annuities payable under section 4 of Public Law 92-425 (relating to the Armed Forces Survivor Benefit Plan) persons who became widows during the eighteen-month period following the effective date of such law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 750. A bill to provide an incentive plan for participation in the Ready Reserves; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 751. A bill to amend chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, to grant eligibility for retired pay to certain reservists who did not perform active duty before August 16, 1945, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 752. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to include foster children within the definition of dependent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 753. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to eliminate the existing exemption for labor, agricultural, and horticultural organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 754. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach the principles of citizenship and ethics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 755. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide additional consultation and education to employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 756. A bill to provide for competitive bidding on Federal contracts and federally funded contracts; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 757. A bill to establish a series of six regional Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the office of President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 758. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Revolution's Southernmost Battlefields National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 759. A bill to establish the U.S. Agency for World Peace within the Department of State; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 760. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance including protection against the catastrophic expenses of illness, financed in whole for low-income groups and in part for others through the issuance of redeemable certificates; and to provide effective utilization of available financial resources, health manpower, and facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 761. A bill to abolish diversity of citizenship as a basis of jurisdiction of Federal district courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 762. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that any parent who kidnaps his minor child shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 763. A bill to subject certain nationals or citizens of the United States to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts for their crimes committed outside the United States and to provide for the apprehension, restraint, removal, and delivery of such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 764. A bill to amend section 207 of title 18, United States Code, in order to prohibit former Federal employees who participated in a contract formulation from being employed, for a period of 2 years, by anyone who has a direct interest in the contract; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 765. A bill to amend chapter 313 of title 18 of the United States Code to improve the system dealing with mental defectives charged with offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 766. A bill to provide for disclosures by lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 767. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit military service performed by an individual after 1956 to be credited under the civil service retirement program, even though such individual is eligible for social security benefits, but requiring the civil service annuity to be offset by the amount of his social security benefit that is attributable to his military service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 768. A bill to require the submission to Congress of research proposals prior to the expenditure of Federal funds; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 769. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in Duval County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 770. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., and to achieve cooperation with the University of Florida College of Medicine in its activities in Jacksonville; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 771. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no individual shall pay an income tax of less than 10 percent of his net income which exceeds \$30,000 for any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 772. A bill to provide income tax incentives for the modification of certain facilities so as to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 773. A bill to provide scholarships for the dependent children of public safety officers who are the victims of homicide while performing their official duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 774. A bill to limit the export of certain nuclear technology and materials so as to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 775. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 776. A bill to provide a comprehensive system of liability and compensation for oil-spill damage and removal costs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

H.R. 777. A bill to extend the benefits of Federal labor relations acts to public employees and their employers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BLOUIN (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CORNELL, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HOWARD, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 778. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BLOUIN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. FITTHIAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. KREBS, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. QUITE, Ms. SPELLMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, and Mr. WIRTH):

H.R. 779. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 780. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide essential medical and dental care to members or former members of a uniformed service and their dependents where the member or former member is entitled to retired or retiree pay or equivalent pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that canceled checks shall be treated as prima facie evidence of any payment for which an income tax deduction is claimed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 782. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from the gross estate the amount of any life insurance on the decedent which is payable to a beneficiary other than the decedent's estate to the extent that such insurance is attributable to premiums paid by the beneficiary; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 783. A bill to authorize and direct the establishment of a coordinated national program relating to climate and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. AMBRO, Mr. DODD, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. EMERY, Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MAZZOLI, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY):

H.R. 784. A bill to establish a 5-year research and development program leading to advanced automobile propulsion systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. SIMON, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HOLLENBECK):

H.R. 785. A bill to establish a 5-year research and development program leading to

advanced automobile propulsion systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. HOLTZMAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. MOSS, Mr. GARY A. MYERS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. QUITE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. STARK, Mr. WEAVER, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 786. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 787. A bill to reform the Food Stamp Act of 1964 by improving and making more realistic various provisions relating to eligibility for food stamps and administrative responsibility for the food stamp program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 788. A bill to amend section 1402(a) of title 10, United States Code, to revise the rule for computation of retired or retiree pay to reflect later active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 789. A bill to amend section 1402(a) of title 10, United States Code, to revise the rule for computation of retired or retiree pay to reflect later active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to permit curtailed pipelines to fulfill the needs of consumers of natural gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 791. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for services furnished by physician extenders; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H.R. 792. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pension of not less than \$200 per month to World War I veterans, and to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted against any pension and to provide that such pension shall be increased by a further 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOHN L. BURTON:

H.R. 793. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent relatives of insured individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 794. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in order to provide early warning of plant closings and relocations of those locally affected; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 795. A bill to amend the Buy American Act to provide that the price of domestic goods shall not be deemed unreasonable unless it exceeds the price of foreign goods by more than 50 percent; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 796. A bill to amend the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976 to authorize additional moneys to fund certain projects for which applications were submitted under the act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 797. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue

nue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a limited exclusion from gross income for interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 798. A bill to apply social security benefit cost-of-living adjustments and general benefit increases to monthly benefits payable under the veterans' laws and to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits or railroad retirement annuities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 799. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 20-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 800. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deduction from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 801. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a program of food allowance for older Americans; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARR:

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to insure certain nonbasic benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 803. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to include the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the National Security Council; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 804. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement that an individual must have been entitled to disability benefits for at least 24 consecutive months in order to qualify for medicare on the basis of disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H.R. 805. A bill appropriating funds for construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 806. A bill appropriating funds for completion of the Mission 66 Bypass Road at Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 807. A bill to impose conditions upon the right of certain institutions and organizations to require transfers of property or cash payments from aged individuals in return for the provision of continuing care to such individuals; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Ms. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, to establish an emergency Federal economic assistance program, to authorize the President to declare communities of the Nation which meet certain economic and employment criteria to be economic disaster communities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 809. A bill to amend section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to training grants and projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 810. A bill to amend section 4941(d) (2) (G) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 811. A bill to create a Marine Resources Conservation and Development Fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf lands; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Government Operations.

H.R. 812. A bill to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf; to protect the marine and coastal environment; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Science and Technology.

H.R. 813. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 814. A bill to amend the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 in order to provide for the prohibition of certain discriminatory practices in the pricing of fuels and other forms of energy, including electricity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 815. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 816. A bill to amend to Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 817. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 820. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an excise tax on passenger automobiles based on fuel consumption rates and to allow a credit for the purchase on passenger automobiles which meet certain standards of fuel consumption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 821. A bill to provide an employment training program for middle-aged and older workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DICKINSON (for himself and Mr. DEVINE):

H.R. 822. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limita-

tion upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DODD:

H.R. 823. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide for the reform of electric utility rate regulation by the Federal Power Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 824. A bill to repeal the Military Selective Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 825. A bill to establish in the Department of Housing and Urban Development a direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 826. A bill to improve the service which is provided to consumers in connection with escrow accounts on real estate mortgages, to prevent abuses of the escrow system, to require that interest be paid on escrow deposits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 827. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums, to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 828. A bill to establish an emergency mortgage credit program to reduce unemployment and aid middle-income home buyers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 829. A bill to establish a consumer savings disclosure act in order to provide for uniform and full disclosure of information with respect to the computation and payment of earnings on certain savings deposits; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 830. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities designed to achieve conservation and nonuse of energy and materials, and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 831. A bill to establish a consumer education program in the Office of Education and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 832. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a pilot program for the provision of guaranteed employment opportunities in selected counties of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 833. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to provide more effective job placement services, improved administration and management planning, review of policy alternatives, innovative employment services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 834. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a consumer price index for the elderly and to provide for studies to be made with regard to utilizing such index in determining cost-of-living adjustments authorized in certain Federal programs for individuals who are at least 62 years of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 835. A bill to authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to audit

financial transactions and accounts of Members and committees of the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 836. A bill to suspend all sales of defense articles and services for 6 months to Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar Bahrain the United Arab Emirates the Sultanate of Oman and Kuwait; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 837. A bill to amend the Communication Act of 1934 in order to recognize and confirm the applicability of and to strengthen and further the objectives of the first amendment to radio and television broadcasting stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 838. A bill to provide for an annual report to Congress on the effect of cigarette smoke upon nonsmokers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 839. A bill to strengthen the warning label required on cigarette packages, extend such warning to cigarette advertisements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 840. A bill to require the President to take all necessary action to strictly enforce the regulation promulgated under section 4 of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 and all orders issued under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 841. A bill to prescribe certain rules for Federal, State, and local agencies regulating electric rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 842. A bill to enhance the personal safety of U.S. citizens and to reduce crime by providing for a Federal system of registration and licensing of all firearms, and for a ban on the sale, manufacture, or importation of certain handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 843. A bill to amend certain sections (authorizing wiretapping and electronic surveillance) of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 844. A bill to amend part V of title 18 of the United States Code to provide transactional immunity in certain cases in which the privilege against self-incrimination is asserted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 845. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to regulate the use of informers by the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 846. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be in the competitive service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 847. A bill to substantially reduce the personal dangers and fatalities caused by the criminal and violent behavior of those persons who lawlessly misuse handguns by restricting the availability of such handguns for law enforcement, military purposes, and for certain approved purposes including sporting and recreational uses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 848. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 849. A bill to increase to 90 days the period before an election during which a Member of, or Member-elect to, the Congress may not make a mass mailing as franked mail if such Member or Member-elect is a candidate in such election; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 850. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income

splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 851. A bill to provide for certain research and demonstration respecting the disposal of sludge, the reclamation of waters damaged by sludge and sewage, assistance to State and local governments for the removal of sludge and other solid waste from waters and shoreline areas, and to provide that grants for waste treatment works shall be made only if such works provide for environmentally sound sludge management; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 852. A bill to amend the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide that no rescission of budget authority proposed by the President shall take effect unless and until the Congress has passed a bill incorporating such rescission; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 853. A bill to direct the Administrator of Energy Research and Development to establish a system of research and development of energy-conserving industrial technologies with due regard for the need to operate such a system in a manner which will stimulate depressed sectors of the American economy; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 854. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for loans to small business concerns affected by the energy shortage; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 855. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 20 to 5 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 856. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widow, widower, or parents shall not terminate his or her entitlement to widow's, widower's, or parent's insurance benefits or reduce the amount thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 857. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefit purposes, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 858. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 859. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 860. A bill to establish an independent agency to administer the internal revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the deduction of any expenditure of any oil company for advertising not directly related to the sale of products or services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 862. A bill to regulate smoking in Federal facilities and in facilities serving interstate common carrier passengers and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 863. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to establish within the Small Business Administration a new direct low-interest

loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 864. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 865. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to change the title of hearing examiners to administrative law judge, to provide that the salary of each such official shall be 90 percent of the salary of U.S. district court judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 866. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay a \$150 allowance to any State or any agency or political subdivision of a State in reimbursement for expenses incurred in the burial of each veteran in any cemetery owned by such State or agency or political subdivision of a State, if the cemetery or section thereof is used solely for the interment of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 867. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 868. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDGAR:

H.R. 869. A bill to authorize appropriations for ridesharing programs, to consolidate existing Federal ridesharing programs, to foster ridesharing programs in States and localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. FENWICK:

H.R. 870. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide a priority for certain debts to consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 871. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the adoption of more than two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 872. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 873. A bill to reduce pollution which is caused by litter composed of soft drink and beer containers, and eliminate the threat to the Nation's health, safety, and welfare which is caused by such litter by banning such containers when they are sold in interstate commerce on a no-deposit, no-return basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 874. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 875. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to individuals who rent their principal residences for a portion of the real property taxes paid or accrued by their landlords; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 876. A bill to amend title II of the

Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis (rather than only on an annual basis as at present); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 877. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a consumer price index for the aged which shall be used in the provision of cost-of-living benefit increases authorized by title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 878. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the duration-of-marriage requirements (and other special requirements) which are presently applicable in determining whether a person is the widow of an insured individual for benefit purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a minimum annual income (subject to subsequent increases to reflect the cost of living) of \$3,850 in the case of elderly individuals and \$5,200 in the case of elderly couples; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 880. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FISH (for himself and Mr. PATTISON of New York):

H.R. 881. A bill to terminate the granting of construction licenses of nuclear fission powerplants in the United States pending action by the Congress following a comprehensive 5-year study of the nuclear fuel cycle, with particular reference to its safety and environmental hazards, to be conducted by the Office of Technology Assessment, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and International Relations.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RODINO, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. ZEFERETTI, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. HOLTZMAN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. BLOUNT):

H.R. 882. A bill to terminate the granting of construction licenses of nuclear fission powerplants in the United States pending action by the Congress following a comprehensive 5-year study of the nuclear fuel cycle, with particular reference to its safety and environmental hazards, to be conducted by the Office of Technology Assessment, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and International Relations.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. MOOREHEAD of California, and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 883. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 884. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to convey certain lands to the city of Fayetteville, Ga.; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 885. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that where violations are corrected within the prescribed abatement period no penalty shall be assessed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 886. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to require the Secretary of Labor to recognize the difference in hazards to employees between the heavy construction industry and the light residential construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 887. A bill to establish a department of education; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 888. A bill to require that the U.S. Government prepare and make public annual consolidated financial statements utilizing the accrual method of accounting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 889. A bill requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 890. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for 98 copies of the daily edition of the Congressional Record to be furnished to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 891. A bill to reduce payments to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 892. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 893. A bill to make more uniform with the general requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act certain provisions relating to the labeling and notification of colored margarine and colored oleomargarine; and to provide for uniform standards and specifications for colored margarine and colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 894. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, or stolen transportation tickets; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 895. A bill to amend title 18 and title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the trial and review of criminal actions involving obscenity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 896. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 897. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 898. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 899. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the payment of certain benefits under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 900. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary who dies shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 901. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule-making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of agency rules, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. FORD of Tennessee:

H.R. 902. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require that packaged consumer commodities be labeled to

show their selling price; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 903. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended to broaden the power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant relief by exemption in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 904. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the employment of handicapped individuals by providing a tax credit for a certain portion of the wages paid to such individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 906. A bill to prohibit fuel adjustment clauses in utility rate schedules; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 907. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON:

H.R. 908. A bill to provide improved and expedited procedures for foreclosure of multifamily mortgages owned or held by the United States pursuant to the National Housing Act and other Federal laws; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 909. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 910. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit certain franked mailings by Members of the Congress during certain periods before elections; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 911. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that any employer who successfully contests a citation or penalty shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 912. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the television broadcasting of programs portraying nudity, obscenity, or explicit sexual activity which is offensive to the public taste and morals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 913. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is a plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 914. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 915. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans and to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 916. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide supplemental pension payments to a surviving spouse of a war veteran if such spouse has attained age 78 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 917. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of vocational rehabilitation, educational assistance, and special training allowance paid to eligi-

ble veterans and persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 918. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to extend the preference accorded Veterans' Administration medical and health personnel for attendance at regional medical education centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 919. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to expand the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to extend medical services to veterans of World War I, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 920. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to revise the provisions therein relating to the construction, alteration, and acquisition of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 921. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, relating to the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to readjust the schedule of ratings for the disabilities of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 922. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 923. A bill to establish a method whereby the Congress (acting in accordance with specified procedures) may prevent the adoption by the executive branch of rules or regulations which are contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent or which go beyond the mandate of the legislation which they are designed to implement; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 924. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 925. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THONE, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FREY, and Mr. MOORHEAD of California):

H.R. 926. A bill; Government Executive Analysis and Reform (GEAR) Commission Act of 1977; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 927. A bill to establish a program of full employment, vocational training, and employment placement for all young Americans willing and able to work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 928. A bill to amend the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976 to increase the authorization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DODD, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAWKINS, Ms. KEYS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 929. A bill to prohibit the control of alternative energy sources by integrated oil companies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGHTOWER:

H.R. 930. A bill to require a periodic review and justification of the continued existence of certain Federal regulatory agencies and to provide for the elimination of such agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 931. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 932. A bill to assure the continued dedication of the United States to quality education and the neighborhood school concept; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

H.R. 933. A bill to provide that the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to the exclusion for sick pay shall only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN (for herself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LA-FALCE, Mr. LUNDINE, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 934. A bill to amend titles IV, XI, and XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the Federal matching rate for purposes of reimbursement to States under the programs of aid to needy families with children and medical assistance; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 935. A bill to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf; to protect the marine and coastal environment; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Judiciary, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. FISHER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. EMERY, Mr. KREBS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. FRASER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.R. 936. A bill to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 937. A bill to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 938. A bill to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain minimum standards of sanitation for imported dairy products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 939. A bill to provide price support for milk at not less than 90 percent of parity with quarterly adjustments for the period beginning April 1, 1977 and ending on March 31, 1979; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 940. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide a code of accountability and liability for Government officials engaged in making and implement-

ing national security policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 941. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to provide for additional regulation of certain anticompetitive developments in the agricultural industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 942. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish procedures to regulate the manner in which the U.S. Postal Service may close post offices serving rural areas and small communities and towns; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 943. A bill to exempt from Federal income taxation certain nonprofit corporations all of whose members are tax-exempt credit unions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 944. A bill to establish a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself and Mr. RAILSBACK):

H.R. 945. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, to provide an alternate method of making loans for acquisition and improvements of the farm, needed by farm families, including young farmers, and to provide the borrower family with adequate standards of living and the consumer with reasonable prices for dairy and other agricultural products, as well as to maintain and improve national health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BONKER, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. CARR, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EMERY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. JENNETTE):

H.R. 946. A bill to require candidates for Federal office, Members of the Congress, and officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Ms. KEYS, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KREBS, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LENT, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MEEDS, Mrs. MEYNER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOTT, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SANTINI, Mrs. SPELLMAN, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 947. A bill to require candidates for Federal office, Members of the Congress, and officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THONE, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. LLOYD of California, Mr. ROE, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

H.R. 948. A bill to require candidates for Federal office, Members of the Congress, and officers and employees of the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 949. A bill to amend the Museum Services Act to increase the authorization of appropriations for the purpose of making grants under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 950. A bill to provide that the place of birth of an individual issued a U.S. passport shall not be disclosed in the passport and to eliminate the requirement that the passport of an individual seeking entry into the United States disclose such individual's place of birth; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 951. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of Federal financial assistance for research programs and specialized treatment centers for the study and treatment of problems respecting human fertility and sterility and the human reproductive process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 952. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to replace existing Federal public assistance and welfare programs with a single program under which all residents of the United States are guaranteed an adequate minimum income, with incentives to work for those who are able to do so, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 953. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide loan guarantees for the debts of municipalities; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

H.R. 954. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the excise tax on cigarettes, and to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a trust fund to be used to fund the research programs of the National Cancer Institute; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. WIRTH):

H.R. 955. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for the construction of bikeways; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 957. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Voluntary Medical and Hospital Services Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 958. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate all the deductibles, coinsurance, and time limitations presently applicable to benefits thereunder; to eliminate medicare taxes as the method of financing hospital insurance benefits and premium payments as the method of financing supplementary medical insurance benefits (so that all benefits under such title will be financed from general revenues); to provide payment for eye care, dental care, hearing aids, prescription drugs, prosthetics, one physical checkup a year, preventive care, diagnosis of breast cancer, services of certain psychologists, services of registered nurses, and certain other items not now covered; and to provide for the administrative and judicial review of claims (involving the amount of benefits payable) which arise under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEVITAS:

H.R. 959. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule-making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures

for congressional review of agency rules, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 960. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule-making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of future agency rules, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 961. A bill amending title 5 of the United States Code to improve agency rule-making by expanding the opportunities for public participation, by creating procedures for congressional review of agency rules imposing certain sanctions, and by expanding judicial review, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. LLOYD of California:

H.R. 962. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 963. A bill to abolish certain Federal regulatory agencies and to bring about the abolition of certain Federal regulatory agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 964. A bill to prohibit the use of dogs by the Department of Defense in connection with the research, testing, development, or evaluation of radioactive, chemical, or biological warfare agents, and to require the Department of Defense to develop and use, where feasible, alternative, nonanimal methods of experimentation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 965. A bill to authorize and direct the General Accounting Office to audit the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal Open Market Committee, and the Federal Reserve banks and their branches; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 966. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record, to provide that remarriage shall not affect entitlement to widow's, widower's, or parent's benefits, to liberalize the earnings test, and to extend an individual's benefit entitlement through the month of his or her death, and to amend title XVIII of such act to provide coverage under the supplementary medical insurance program for clinical psychologist's services and for certain tests and examinations given for the detection of breast cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 967. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, relating to the payment of the cost of any inspection or quarantine service required to be performed by the Federal Government or any agency thereof at airports of entry or other places of inspection as a consequence of the operation of aircraft during regularly established hours of service on Sundays or holidays; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 968. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain restrictions which prevent recent graduates from educational institutions from using income averaging; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.R. 969. A bill to transfer jurisdiction over the food stamp program to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 970. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that any employer who successfully contests a citation or penalty shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 971. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside the United States by Members of Congress who have been defeated, or who have resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 972. A bill relating to the settlement of debts owed the United States by foreign countries; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 973. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight savings time shall begin on the last Sunday in February of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 975. A bill to provide that in civil actions where the United States is a plaintiff, a prevailing defendant may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable litigation costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 976. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 977. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to exclude individuals who are not citizens of the United States from appointment in the competitive service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 978. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish in the Congress a zero-base budgeting process, with full congressional review of each Federal program at least once every 6 years; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 979. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 981. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the excise tax on cigarettes, and to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a trust fund to be used to fund the research programs of the National Cancer Institute; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 982. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 983. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 984. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 985. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined

benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 986. A bill to provide that certain employers contracting with the Federal Government may compute wages on the basis of a 4-day workweek consisting of 10-hour workdays; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H.R. 987. A bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to include hearing aids and dentures among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. LEFANTE, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KREBS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. BINGHAM, and Mr. WIRTH):

H.R. 988. A bill to exercise the power of the Congress under article IV of the Constitution to declare the effect of certain State judicial proceedings respecting the custody of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. STEIGER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. SPELLMAN, and Mr. SISK):

H.R. 989. A bill to exercise the power of the Congress under article IV of the Constitution to declare the effect of certain State judicial proceedings respecting the custody of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 990. A bill to authorize research, development, and demonstration projects relating to new techniques to protein production, fertilizer production, and processing vegetable protein, and an education program to encourage market acceptance of products produced by such methods; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 991. A bill to provide that the sons and daughters of recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, or the Air Force Cross may be admitted to the service academies on the same basis as sons and daughters of recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 992. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide former members and their dependents medical and dental care in uniformed services facilities during the 60-day period after discharge or separation, and to make such persons eligible for post exchange and commissary privileges during such 60-day period; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 993. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 994. A bill to establish a loan program to assist industry and businesses in areas of substantial unemployment to meet pollution control requirements; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 995. A bill to establish a National Bank for Cooperative Housing to aid in financing the purchase and construction of low- and middle-income cooperative housing; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 996. A bill to create a National Landlord and Tenant Commission, to establish housing courts, and to define or to provide therefor the rights, obligations, and liabilities of landlords and tenants so as to regu-

late the activities of the commercial rental housing operations which affect the stability of the economy, the amount of a person's real income, the travel of goods and people in commerce, and the general welfare of all citizens of this Nation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 997. A bill to authorize a White House Conference on Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 998. A bill to provide that local educational agencies shall not receive Federal financial assistance unless they provide educational services to all handicapped children at levels of expenditure at least equal to expenditures for other children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 999. A bill to authorize grants to States for the establishment of vision screening programs for public school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1000. A bill to provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1001. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide for the development and implementation of programs of units of local government to provide comprehensive year-round recreational opportunities for the Nation's underprivileged youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1002. A bill to provide for the monthly publication of a Consumer Price Index for the Elderly and to provide for studies to be made with regard to utilizing such index in determining cost-of-living adjustments authorized in certain Federal programs for individuals who are at least 62 years of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1003. A bill to establish a Department of Health; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1004. A bill to require the President to include in the budget transmitted to Congress additional information showing the regional impact of the budget proposals by State and congressional districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1005. A bill to provide that the Secretary of State shall make certain compensatory payments to States and political subdivisions with respect to United Nations property tax exemptions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1006. A bill requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1007. A bill to provide that the library of New York Law School shall be considered a designated depository for Federal Government publications; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 to provide seminars to freshmen Members of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1009. A bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of the General Draz Mihailovich Monument in Washington, D.C., in recognition of the role he played in saving the lives of approximately 500 U.S. airmen in Yugoslavia during World War II; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1010. A bill to establish the National Trust for the Preservation of Historic Ships; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 so as to provide for reductions in aid to countries in which property of the United States is damaged or destroyed by mob action; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 1012. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 that licenses for the opera-

tion of broadcasting stations may be issued and renewed for terms of 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1013. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain television broadcasting stations must include foreign language subtitles in programs of local origin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1014. A bill to amend section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit harassing telephone calls made to collect alleged debts, and to inform the public of their right to be free from harassing, coercive, abusive, and obscene telephone calls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1015. A bill to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to extend the provisions of that act to construction materials used in the interiors of homes, offices, and other places of assembly or accommodation, and to authorize the establishment of toxicity standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1017. A bill to establish a program to facilitate the purchase of life insurance by cancer victims; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1018. A bill to establish a Health Action Corps; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to provide for the installation of passive restraints for occupant crash protection in new passenger cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1020. A bill to establish a grant-in-aid program to encourage the licensing by the States of motor vehicle mechanics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1021. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Electric Power Production Authority in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide for protection of franchised dealers in petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1023. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a National Center for Clinical Pharmacology, to provide support for the study of clinical pharmacology and clinical pharmacy, and to provide for review of drug prescribing; and to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for additional regulation of drug promotions, to provide for recordkeeping and reporting for all drugs, to provide for certification of programs respecting manufacturers' representatives, to provide for the submission of data relating to therapeutic equivalence of drugs, to provide for the certification of certain drugs, to provide for a national drug compendium, to provide additional drug information to consumers, to establish a code system for the identification of all drugs, to provide for the recall of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1024. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1025. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from

certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1026. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit bribery of State and local law enforcement officers and other elected or appointed officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to establish an Office of the U.S. Correctional Ombudsman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, or stolen airline tickets; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1029. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide a system for the redress of law enforcement officers' grievances and to establish a law enforcement officers' bill of rights in each of the several States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1031. A bill to eliminate racketeering in the sale and distribution of cigarettes and to assist State and local governments in the enforcement of cigarette taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1032. A bill to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to exchange fingerprint information with registered national security exchanges and related agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1033. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1034. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of professional athletes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1035. A bill to regulate lobbying and related activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the act of December 27, 1950, to require public notice of request to waive certain navigation laws requirements; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1037. A bill to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1038. A bill to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, to provide a monetary penalty for the transportation of merchandise in violation of the coastwise laws; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1039. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, in order to provide that the coastwise laws shall extend to the Virgin Islands with respect to the transportation of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NIX, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, and Mr. STUDS):

H.R. 1040. A bill to broaden the income tax base, provide equity among taxpayers, and to otherwise reform the income, estate, and gift tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 1041. A bill to broaden the income tax base, provide equity among taxpayers, and to otherwise reform the income, estate, and gift tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 1042. A bill to provide an opportunity to individuals to make financial contributions, in connection with the payment of their Federal income tax, for the advancement of the arts and the humanities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1043. A bill to provide for the increase of capacity and the improvement of operations of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1044. A bill to provide partial reimbursement for losses incurred by commercial fishermen as a result of restriction imposed on domestic commercial fishing by a State or the Federal Government; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1045. A bill to clarify the shipping laws with respect to the certification and inspection requirements which apply to articulated tug-barge systems; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit Federal, State, and local officers and employees to take an active part in political management and in political campaigns; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1047. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1048. A bill to prohibit the furnishing of mailing lists and other lists of names or addresses by Government agencies to the public in connection with the use of the U.S. mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1049. A bill to provide for posting information in post offices with respect to registration, voting, and communicating with lawmakers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1050. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1051. A bill to designate the birthday of Susan B. Anthony as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend section 401(j) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to provide that no air carrier shall discontinue service, in whole or in part, unless such discontinuance is found to be in the public interest by the Civil Aeronautics Board after public hearings; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1053. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to safeguard American citizens from racial and religious discrimination by foreign nations while traveling abroad; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1054. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for young people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation to handicapped persons and persons who are 65 years

of age or older, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for persons who are 65 years of age or older, and to provide new and improved transportation programs for the handicapped and the elderly; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate transportation for elderly people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to protect airline ticket agents from liability for the usage of stolen airline tickets; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1058. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to improve prevention of aircraft and airport violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1059. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations governing the humane treatment of animals transported in air commerce; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1060. A bill to provide for a national educational campaign to improve safety on the highways by improving driver skill, driver attitudes, and driver knowledge of highway regulations; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1061. A bill to provide financial aid to local fire departments in the purchase of advanced firefighting equipment; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1062. A bill to provide financial aid for local fire departments in the purchase of firefighting suits and self-contained breathing apparatus; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to make loans available for small businesses suffering economic injuries as the result of the disruption of operations and services of public utilities; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 1064. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$7,500 the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted an individual each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1067. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder, with the resulting benefit costs being borne equally by employers, employees, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for emergency assistance grants to recipients of supplemental security income benefits, to authorize cost-of-living increases in State supplementary payments as well as in such benefits, to prevent reductions in such benefits because of social security benefit increases, to permit payment of such benefits directly to drug addicts and alcoholics (without a third-party payee) in certain cases, and to continue on a permanent basis the provision making sup-

plemental security income recipients eligible for food stamps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for donations of blood to nonprofit blood banks and other nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1071. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first \$5,000 of compensation paid to law enforcement officers shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat a portion of tuition paid to certain educational institutions as a charitable contribution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1073. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1076. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income \$500 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide reasonable and necessary income tax incentives to encourage the utilization of recycled solid waste materials and to offset existing income tax advantages which promote depletion of virgin natural resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependent, who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1079. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1080. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed Vietnam veterans in employment reflecting experience or providing training; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1081. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1082. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed handicapped Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1083. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to repeal the special tariff treatment accorded to articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1084. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1085. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1086. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed prisoners of war and missing in action Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1087. A bill to provide for a national educational campaign to combat the lack of consciousness of the public as to the danger of improper uses of motor vehicles on the highways, and to impose an additional tax of one-tenth of a cent per gallon on gasoline and other motor fuels to pay for the costs of such campaign; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1088. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37 of the United States Code in order to provide to members of the Armed Forces who were in a missing status for any period during the Vietnam conflict double credit for such period for retirement purposes and certain additional benefits and to provide such members certain medical benefits, to provide double retirement credit to Federal employees in such status during such conflict, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1089. A bill to create a national system of health security; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1090. A bill to establish a program of comprehensive medical, hospital, and dental care as protection against the cost of ordinary and catastrophic illness by requiring employers to make insurance available to each employee and his family, by Federal financing of insurance for persons of low income, in whole or in part according to ability to pay, and by assuring the availability of insurance to all persons regardless of medical history, and on a guaranteed renewable basis; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1091. A bill to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as reserve midshipmen in the U.S. Navy, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services.

H.R. 1092. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for class actions in the U.S. district courts against persons responsible for creating certain environmental hazards; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Judiciary.

H.R. 1093. A bill to provide for additional Federal financial participation in expenses incurred in providing benefits to Indians, native Hawaiians, and other aboriginal persons, under certain State public assistance programs established pursuant to the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 1094. A bill to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the Armed forces of the United States during the Vietnam conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARY A. MYERS:

H.R. 1095. A bill to allow fire departments to transmit nonemergency communications relating to official fire department business over fire department radiofrequencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1096. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide criminal penalties for offenses committed under the act with the intent to convert nuclear material or facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1097. A bill to require Members of the Congress and officers and employees of

the United States to file statements with the Comptroller General with respect to their income and financial transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1098. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to increase to 60 days the period before an election during which a Member of, or Member-elect to, the Congress may not make a mass mailing as franked mail if such Member or Member-elect is a candidate in such election; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1099. A bill to create a joint committee on intelligence operations; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for certain employment-related expenses paid or incurred by a handicapped individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1101. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the special expenses incurred in maintaining a retarded or handicapped individual shall be allowable as a medical deduction without regard to the 3-percent floor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1102. A bill to provide an opportunity to individuals to contribute \$1, in connection with the payment of their Federal income tax, to the U.S. Olympic Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1103. A bill to provide for the Federal payment of State unemployment compensation benefits which are paid to individuals who are unemployed because of the natural gas shortage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1104. A bill to strengthen Federal nepotism laws as they pertain to Members and employees of the Congress, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administrations.

By Mr. NICHOLS (for himself and Mr. DAN DANIEL):

H.R. 1105. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit unionization of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. NICHOLS (for himself and Mr. BRINKLEY):

H.R. 1106. A bill to provide for the establishment within the National Cemetery System of the Fort Mitchell Regional Veterans' Cemetery in Russell County, Ala.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 1107. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically handicapped because of such handicap; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1108. A bill to amend section 404(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that no physically handicapped individual shall be denied air transportation solely because of such physical handicap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1109. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1110. A bill to allow a credit against Federal income taxes or a payment from the U.S. Treasury for State and local real property taxes or an equivalent portion of rent paid on their residences by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1111. A bill to assure the continued dedication of the United States to quality education and the neighborhood concept; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by repealing item

807.00 of schedule B, part 1, subpart B; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1113. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. Koch):

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional programs of assistance for health personnel training programs and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 1115. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to provide that all Federal employees described in section 15 of such act shall be covered under the provisions of such act regardless of their age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1116. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove all limits on the number of home health visits for which payment may be made under both part A and part B (eliminating the requirement of prior hospitalization in the case of home health care under part A), to include additional types of services as home health care, to provide coverage for preventive care under part B, to provide coverage for services furnished in outpatient rehabilitation facilities and elderly day care centers, to improve the administration of the medicare program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1117. A bill to establish within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Home Health Clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal health programs available to them, and to create within the Department an Assistant Secretary for Elderly Health with responsibility for all health and health-related matters involving the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1118. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1119. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide grants to organizations for providing legal assistance to poor, elderly individuals in connection with their entitlement to home health services under titles XVIII, XIX, and XX of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H.R. 1120. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to provide for the reallocation of unused social services funds, in any fiscal year, to States which will use such funds during the succeeding year in furnishing services aimed at preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by making home or community care available; to provide additional Federal matching for multipurpose senior center programs; and to provide for the standardization of eligibility requirements for the funding of senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1121. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other acts for the purpose of providing assistance for outpatient geriatric clinics and for multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1122. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to taxpayers who contribute the right to use certain real property to charitable organizations for outpatient geriatric clinics or for

multipurpose senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1123. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize funds for the establishment and operation of multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1124. A bill making a supplemental appropriation for payments under home health service grants and making an appropriation for payments under multipurpose senior center grants; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 1125. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that any patient of a long-term care institution participating in the medicare or medicaid program, or otherwise receiving funds under that act, shall have the right to terminate his or her contract with such institution upon giving reasonable advance notice, and to expressly prohibit such an institution from requiring any patient to turn over to it any income received by him or her after such notice is given; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1126. A bill to promote the provision and availability of necessary health services for the elderly by expanding existing programs of grants for home health services, requiring the inclusion of specified preventive and home health services under the medicaid program and making various improvements in the administration of such program, providing assistance to demonstration and pilot projects for home health and supportive services (including demonstration grants for community care), and authorizing grants for annual health fairs and mobile geriatric health units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1127. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, hearing aids, physical check-ups, and foot care among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program, and to provide safeguards against consumer abuse in the provision of these items and services; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1128. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that medicaid is a payer of last resort and to permit recovery by States from certain estates of medicaid expenses incurred by individuals before reaching the age of 65; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1129. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require automatic sprinkler systems in all nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities certified for participation in the medicare or medicaid program, and to provide for direct low-interest Federal loans to assist such facilities in constructing or purchasing and installing automatic sprinkler systems; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1130. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide long-term care services as a part of the hospital insurance program, to encourage the creation of community long-term care centers to assist in providing such services, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1131. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from ex-

cise tax certain buses purchased by nonprofit organizations or by other persons for exclusive use in furnishing transportation for State or local governments or nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1133. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for expenses incurred in the operation of a highway vehicle will be determined in the same manner as the business deduction for such expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1134. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1135. A bill to terminate age discrimination in employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1136. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to revise and expand various provisions relating to home health and other long-term care services under the medicare program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1137. A bill to direct the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to organize and convene a national conference on learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 1138. A bill to assist the States and local educational agencies in providing educational programs of high quality in elementary and secondary schools and to assist the States in equalizing educational opportunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1139. A bill to extend through fiscal year 1982 certain child nutrition programs under the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1140. A bill to establish an executive department to be known as the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1141. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to provide that any railroad employee may retire on full annuity at age 55 with 30 years' service, and to provide for payment of full spouse's annuities at age 55 (or reduced spouse's annuities at age 52); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1142. A bill to provide additional assistance to the Energy Research and Development Administration for the advancement of nonnuclear energy research, development, and demonstration; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1143. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1144. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1145. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability insurance benefits which is presently required in the case of an individual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the

conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1147. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that an individual who loses his or her entitlement to child's insurance benefits by reason of marriage may again become entitled to such benefits if divorced (while still otherwise entitled) before attaining age 22; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1148. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that entitlement of an employee's survivor to an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, without any entitlement to a death payment under such act on account of such employee's death, will not prevent a lump-sum death payment from being made on such employee's wage record under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1149. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 45 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1150. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$750 in all cases the amount of the lump-sum death payment thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide medicare coverage for disabled individuals under age 65 from the first month of their entitlement to benefits based on disability, in cases where the individuals involved are becoming reentitled to such coverage after a previous coverage period which ended during the preceding 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 1153. A bill to exempt from Federal income taxation certain nonprofit corporations all of whose members are tax-exempt credit unions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1154. A bill to amend Public Law 88-482; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1155. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that exclusive territorial arrangements used in the distribution or sale of a trademarked soft drink product or a trademarked private label food product shall not be deemed unlawful per se; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Judiciary.

H.R. 1156. A bill to amend part B of title XI of the Social Security Act to assure appropriate participation by optometrists in the peer review and related activities authorized under such part; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself and Mr. RISENHOVER):

H.R. 1157. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to improve cargo security for property being transported in interstate and foreign commerce; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Public Works and Transportation, Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to change benefit eligibility requirements so that individuals who have completed 30 years of service as an employee and have attained the age of 55 years are eligible and so that certain other

individuals who have attained the age of 55 years and are related to employees are also eligible; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1159. A bill to remove from the Supreme Court of the United States and the district courts of the United States any jurisdiction over cases relating to voluntary prayer in any public school or public building; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1160. A bill to require that burials be permitted in national cemeteries on weekends and holidays; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1162. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that widow's insurance benefits shall be payable at age 50, without actuarial reduction and without regard to disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA (for himself, Mr. BLOVIN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. EDGAR, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. KOCH, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SEIBERLING, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 1163. A bill to provide that the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to the exclusion for sick pay shall only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 1164. A bill to amend section 2 of the National Housing Act with regard to a guaranteed loan program designed to encourage the acquisition and installation of solar energy thermal conversion systems in dwelling units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974 to provide for a demonstration program with specified goals, schedules, and funding with respect to the application of solar heating in greenhouses, crop-drying structures, livestock shelters, and other nonresidential agricultural structures, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science and Technology and Agriculture.

H.R. 1166. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act with regard to a program designed to encourage the acquisition and installation of solar energy thermal conversion systems in residential structures located on a family farm; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to amortize over a 60-month period solar heating and cooling equipment which is placed in service for nonresidential structures, and to allow an investment tax credit with respect to such equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1168. A bill to establish within the Federal Energy Administration a program of Federal matching grants to assist States and localities in providing solar energy systems for public buildings and facilities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1169. A bill providing for a study of anaerobic digesters and a demonstration project for their use on family farms; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1170. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to enable local public housing agencies to enter into security arrangements designed to prevent crimes and otherwise insure the safety and well-being of public housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1171. A bill to provide a comprehensive program of employment services and

opportunities for middle-aged and older Americans; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1172. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 20 to 5 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 1173. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1174. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to increase the amount of the Federal grant which may be made for certain mass transportation projects from 80 to 90 percent of the costs of such projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1175. A bill to insure that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced, or entitlement thereto discontinued, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1176. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 1177. A bill to increase the production, transportation, and conversion of coal as a source of energy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide for freedom of choice in student assignments in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1179. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to improve and make more realistic various provisions relating to eligibility for aid to families with dependent children and the administration of the aid to families with dependent children program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1180. A bill to regulate lobbying and related activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1181. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional district court judges and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1182. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, so as to establish certain guidelines for sentencing, establish a U.S. Commission on Sentencing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1183. A bill to provide for grants to States for the payment of compensation to persons injured by certain criminal acts and omissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 1184. A bill to establish grants for research endeavors for the purpose of assisting in the development and utilization of new and improved methods of food and fertilizer production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1185. A bill to establish a Commission on the Humane Treatment of Animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1186. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide that no veteran may be denied care or treatment under the CHAMPUS program for any service-connected disability solely because care or treatment for such disability is available at Veterans' Administration medical facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1187. A bill to require that any person holding a federally related home mortgage shall provide certain services and follow

certain procedures before instituting foreclosure proceedings with respect to such mortgage; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1188. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to local agencies for converting closed school buildings to efficient, alternate uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1189. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other acts for the purpose of providing assistance for outpatient geriatric clinics and for multipurpose senior centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1190. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums (to be administered by a newly created Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development), to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1191. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration to make grants to volunteer fire departments which are unable to purchase necessary firefighting equipment because of the increased cost of such equipment as the result of inflation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1192. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide emergency financial assistance to local education agencies in order to maintain essential elementary and secondary education services at a quality level; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1193. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a student internship program to offer students practical involvement with elected officials on local and State levels of government and with Members of Congress; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1194. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a national student financial assistance data bank; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1195. A bill to require recipients of Federal aid to higher education to provide senior citizens with access, on a space-available basis, to already scheduled courses and programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1196. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1197. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1198. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice to discharge an employee because he testifies before any committee of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1199. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 to provide that a unit of general local government having a population of 50,000 or more shall be eligible to be a prime sponsor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1200. A bill to prohibit discriminatory employment practices with respect to physically handicapped persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1201. A bill to establish a commission

to develop measures for improving the method of collecting and analyzing national employment and unemployment information and statistics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1202. A bill to provide emergency financial assistance to assure that there are adequate levels of police and fire personnel to provide for the public safety of citizens residing in areas which have been forced, due to severe financial hardship, to lay off public safety officers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1203. A bill to establish an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1204. A bill to establish a department of senior citizens affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1205. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to require that all departmental budget requests made to the Office of Management and Budget with respect to any fiscal year be submitted to the Congress along with the President's budget for such year, and that officials of the Office of Management and Budget, when requested to do so by the appropriate committees of the Congress, testify before such committees on the President's budget and on such departmental budget requests; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1206. A bill to establish an office within the Congress with a toll-free telephone number to be known as the congressional advisory legislative line (CALL), to provide the American people with free and open access to information, on an immediate basis, relating to the status of legislative proposals pending before the Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1207. A bill to designate certain endangered public lands for preservation as wilderness, to provide for the study of additional endangered public lands for such designation, to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1208. A bill to prohibit certain incompatible activities within any area of the national park system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1209. A bill to establish a Hudson River Compact Commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior and representatives from the States of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut so that the Commission may negotiate a compact to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River Basin and its shores, and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States concerned and the Congress have the opportunity to act on that compact; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1210. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Law Enforcement Heroes Memorial within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1211. A bill to reduce the payments by the United States to the United Nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 1212. A bill to require the submission of reports to the Congress prior to the issuance of a license for the export of certain arms, ammunition, or implements of war; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 1213. A bill to establish a National Foreign Investment Control Commission to prohibit or restrict foreign ownership control or management control, through direct purchase, in whole or part, from acquiring

securities or certain domestic issuers of securities, by merger, tender offer, or any other means; control of certain domestic corporations or industries, real estate, or other natural resources deemed to be vital to the economic security and national defense of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1214. A bill to provide technical and financial assistance for the development of management plans and facilities for the recovery of energy and other resources from discarded materials and for the safe disposal of discarded materials, to regulate the management of hazardous waste, and to reclaim waters damaged by sludge and sewage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1215. A bill to reform residential electric utility rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1216. A bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to extend the provisions of that act to construction materials used in the interiors of homes, offices, and other places of assembly or accommodation, and to authorize the establishment of toxicity standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1217. A bill to assist the construction and operation of burn facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1218. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a medical malpractice reinsurance program, and to conduct experiments and studies on medical malpractice; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1219. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the making of grants to appropriate colleges and universities to assist them in the establishment and operation of programs for the training of physicians' assistants; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1220. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to train certain veterans, with appropriate experience as paramedical personnel, to serve as medical assistants in long-term health care facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1221. A bill to establish the National Diabetes Advisory Board and to take other actions to insure the implementation of the long-range plan to combat diabetes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1222. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to require States which receive assistance under that act to establish and maintain mental health advocacy services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1223. A bill to establish the Federal right of every unemancipated child to be supported by such child's parent or parents and, therefore, to confer upon certain local courts of the District of Columbia and every State and territory of the United States jurisdiction to enforce such right regardless of such child's residence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1224. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968 to add a requirement that the comprehensive State plan include provisions for attention to the special problems of prevention, treatment, and other aspects of crimes against the elderly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1225. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1226. A bill to provide a penalty for unlawful assault upon policemen, firemen, and other law enforcement personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1227. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide the death penalty for certain destructive acts to airports, airplanes, and related things and places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1228. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1229. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide legal assistance to older persons in connection with their participation in certain health insurance and medical assistance programs under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1230. A bill to permit collective negotiation by professional retail pharmacists with third-party prepaid prescription program administrators and sponsors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1231. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1232. A bill to incorporate the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1233. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Athenia Veterans Post, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1234. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act to provide for the filing of certain supplemental information statements; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1235. A bill to amend the Federal employee health insurance provisions of title 5, United States Code, to require that notice and hearing be provided before the effective date of any reduction of health benefits or any exclusion of any type of provider of health services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 1236. A bill to abolish the U.S. Postal Service, to repeal the Postal Reorganization Act, to reenact the former provisions of title 39, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 1237. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that buildings constructed for use by the U.S. Postal Service shall be designed and constructed in a manner making them accessible to the physically handicapped; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1238. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the period during which preferential mail rates shall apply with respect to certain publications mailed by veterans' organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1239. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to facilitate direct communication between officers and employees of the U.S. Postal Service and Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1240. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to increase the amount of the Federal grant which may be made for certain mass transportation projects from 80 to 90 percent of the costs of such projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1241. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to insure that no State will be apportioned less than 80 percent of its tax contribution to the Highway Trust Fund; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1242. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate

transportation for young people on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1243. A bill to provide Federal loan guarantee for certain common carriers of express; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1244. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation to handicapped persons and persons who are 65 years of age or older, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for persons who are 65 years of age or older, and to provide new and improved transportation programs for the handicapped and the elderly; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1245. A bill to provide that all federally assisted public mass transportation facilities, equipment, and services be adapted to accommodate the needs of elderly and handicapped persons; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1246. A bill to provide for certain research and demonstration respecting the disposal of sludge, the reclamation of waters damaged by sludge and sewage, the regulation of hazardous sludge, assistance to State and local governments for the removal of sludge and other solid waste from waters and shoreline areas, and to provide that grants for waste treatment works shall be made only if such works provide for environmentally sound sludge management; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1247. A bill to provide for grants and technical assistance for the construction or acquisition by certain State and local authorities of facilities for the use or disposal of sewage sludge; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1248. A bill to amend title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for State certification; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1249. A bill to provide for the elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs, to require authorizations of new budget authority for Government programs and activities at least every 4 years, to establish a procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of Government programs and activities every 4 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1250. A bill to create a joint congressional committee on foreign investment control in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide additional assistance under such acts, to create a pollution control financing program for small business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 1252. A bill to provide financial aid to local fire departments in the purchase of advanced firefighting equipment; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1253. A bill to provide financial aid for local fire departments in the purchase of firefighting suits and self-contained breathing apparatus; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1254. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize expenditures by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for repair of certain dwellings; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1255. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to extend specially adapted housing benefits to certain disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1256. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make scholarship grants to individuals attending medical schools on the condition that such individuals will serve in Veterans'

Administration facilities for a certain period of time upon completion of professional training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1257. A bill to amend section 618 of title 38, United States Code, in order to authorize the Administrator to expand the current program providing therapeutic and rehabilitation activities for certain veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1258. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for Federal participation in the costs of the social security program, with a substantial increase in the contribution and benefit base and with appropriate reductions in social security taxes to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1259. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the payment of interest at a rate of 5 percent on excess amounts withheld from individuals' wages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and certain other provisions of law to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the income tax rates, the amount of the standard, personal exemption, and depreciation deductions, and the rate of interest payable on certain obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1261. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit of \$250 to an individual for expenditures for health insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1262. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$7,500 of income received by a taxpayer who is 65 years of age or older; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1264. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code in 1954 to exclude from gross income \$500 of interest on savings in the case of an individual taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1265. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for individual supplemental retirement savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1266. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a deduction for amounts paid or incurred for repairs or improvements of, or additions to, their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1267. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage businesses to purchase surplus school or hospital buildings from governmental and nonprofit entities by providing rapid amortization for such buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1268. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for adjustment in the dollar limitations for purposes of the retirement income credit in order to make the tax benefits accorded to retirement income comparable to those accorded to social security income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1269. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax deduction for depreciation on capital expenditures incurred in connecting residential sewer lines to municipal sewage systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1270. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain indi-

viduals who have attained age 65 or who are disabled a refundable tax credit for property taxes paid by them on their principal residences or for a certain portion of the rent they pay for their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1271. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction in the case of an individual who rents his principal residence (or who rents a site for a mobile home used as his principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1272. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for individuals who rent their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the deduction of any expenditure of any oil company for advertising not directly related to the sale of products or services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1274. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1275. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that advertising of alcoholic beverages is not a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1276. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat the amounts paid for custodial care by institutions of certain dependents as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to taxpayers who contribute the right to use certain real property to charitable organizations for outpatient geriatric clinics or for multipurpose senior centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1278. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that pensions paid to retired policemen or firemen or their dependents, or to the widows or other survivors of deceased policemen or firemen, shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1279. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income certain amounts received by members of certain firefighting and rescue units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1280. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income certain amounts received by members of certain firefighting and rescue units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1281. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1282. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption of \$750 for certain volunteer firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1283. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for clothing purchased and used by taxpayers serving in volunteer firefighting organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1284. A bill to provide that State and local sales taxes paid by individuals shall be allowed as a credit against their liability for Federal income tax instead of being allowed as a deduction from their gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1286. A bill to provide that service charges paid by property owners to independent sewerage authorities shall be tax deductible as part of the real property tax paid on said properties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1287. A bill to provide income tax incentives for the modification of certain facilities so as to remove architectural and transportation barriers to the handicapped and elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1288. A bill to provide for an immediate 15 percent cost-of-living increase in social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1289. A bill to amend titles II, VII, XI, XVI, XVIII, and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for the administration of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the supplemental security income program, and the medicare program by a newly established independent Social Security Administration, to separate social security trust fund items from the general Federal budget, to prohibit the mailing of certain notices with social security and supplemental security income benefit checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1290. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1291. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that all benefits based upon the attainment of age will be payable at age 60, subject to actuarial reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1292. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1293. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1294. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1295. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a State, under its section 218 agreement, to terminate social security coverage for State or local policemen or firemen without affecting the coverage of other public employees who may be members of the same coverage group (and to permit the reinstatement of coverage for such other employees in certain cases where the group's coverage has previously been terminated); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1296. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widow, widower, or parent shall not terminate his or her entitlement to widow's, widower's, or parent's insurance benefits or reduce the amount thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1297. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to prohibit any reduction in the monthly benefits of a fully insured individual, who is otherwise entitled to old-age insurance benefits, by reason of any outside earnings which may be received by such insured individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1298. A bill to amend title XVI of the

Social Security Act to direct the Secretary, in determining the extent to which the value of an individual's home is excludable for purposes of establishing his or her eligibility for supplemental security income benefits, to take into account regional variations in the market prices of homes and to make periodic adjustments reflecting changes in land and home values; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1299. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment for emergency inpatient hospital service furnished outside the United States, to a qualified individual whose principal residence is within the United States, without regard to where the emergency occurred; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1300. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to require that States having agreements entered into thereunder will continue to make social security payments and reports on a calendar-quarter basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1301. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by repealing item 807 of schedule 8, part 1, subpart B; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1302. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to require prenotification to affected employees and communities of dislocation of business concerns, to provide assistance (including retraining) to employees who suffer employment loss through the dislocation of business concerns, to business concerns threatened with dislocation, and to affected communities, to prevent Federal support for unjustified dislocation, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1303. A bill to provide joint and survivors' annuity benefits under private pension plans based upon the participant's vested benefit; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1304. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide a procedure for congressional disapproval of offshore oil and gas leases; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Rules.

H.R. 1305. A bill to establish a National Energy and Conservation Corporation (AM POWER), and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Science and Technology.

H.R. 1306. A bill to establish a National Resource Information System, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1307. A bill to establish within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Home Health Clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal health programs available to them, and to create within the Department an Assistant Secretary for Elderly Health with responsibility for all health and health-related matters involving the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1308. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and title 5 of the National Housing Act to prevent discrimination based on marital status; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1309. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 in order to preserve buildings of historical or architectural significance through their use for Federal public building purposes, and to amend the act of August 12, 1968, relating to the accessibility of certain buildings to the physically handicapped; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Government Operations.

H.R. 1310. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop standards relating to the rights of patients in certain

medical facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1311. A bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of certain psychologists' services under the supplementary medical insurance benefits program established by part B of such title; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1312. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the medicare program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1313. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1314. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of medicare for routine Papanicolaou tests for the diagnosis of uterine cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1315. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for certain diagnostic tests and examinations given for the detection of breast cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1316. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1317. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1318. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the updating of safety provisions in skilled nursing facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1319. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require automatic sprinkler systems in all nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities certified for participation in the medicare or medicaid program, and to provide for direct low-interest Federal loans to assist such facilities in constructing or purchasing and installing automatic sprinkler systems; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROE (for himself and Mr. NOWAK):

H.R. 1320. A bill to amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act", with respect to determining when the cost of certain articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable; to define when articles, materials, and supplies have been mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States; to make clear the right of any State to give preference to domestically produced goods in purchasing for public use; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 1321. A bill to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to extend for 1 year the effective date of the provision relating to changes in

exclusions for sick pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself and Mr. BAFALIS):

H.R. 1322. A bill to provide for the transfer of the Mar-A-Lago National Historic Site from the United States to the Marjorie Merriweather Post Foundation of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 1323. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to require the promulgation of minimum safety standards for schoolbus external warning devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1324. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the regulation of common carriers of coal by pipeline, to grant certain powers to such common carriers, to prohibit such common carriers from using the power of eminent domain to acquire lands owned by railroads or other common carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ROONEY (for himself and Mr. ECKHARDT):

H.R. 1325. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to provide improved enforcement of motor carrier safety regulations by the Secretary of Transportation; to protect motor carrier employees against discrimination for reporting violations of such regulations; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SARASIN:

H.R. 1326. A bill to provide for the development and implementation of programs for youth camp safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SARASIN (for himself and Mr. STEIGER):

H.R. 1327. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide additional consultation and education to employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 1328. A bill to remove the food allocation requirements of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.R. 1329. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to bar the issuance of citations to employers of less than 10 persons and to bar the assessment of penalties where fewer than 10 non-serious violations are cited; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H.R. 1330. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide health care services for pregnant adolescents before and after childbirth; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1331. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the review of agency reorganization plans by the Comptroller General and the Congress, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. STEERS:

H.R. 1332. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that amounts received under certain tuition-reimbursement programs of institutions of higher education will be treated as scholarships; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER:

H.R. 1333. A bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to make compliance with its provisions voluntary; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1334. A bill to establish a national adoption information exchange system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1335. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 by providing for Federal authority to assure safe and healthful working conditions of State and local employees where a pattern or practice of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions or imminent dangers exists; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1336. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the American Political Items Collectors, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1337. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to excise tax on certain trucks, buses, tractors, et cetera; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1338. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from industrial development bond treatment certain bond issues the proceeds of which are used for drydock facilities the primary use of which is to be for repairing, inspecting, or servicing vessels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1339. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of child's insurance benefits to a minor child legally adopted by an individual entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits (whether the adoption occurred before or after such individual became so entitled) if such child was living with and being supported by such individual for a year immediately before filing application for such child's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER (for himself and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 1340. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that an annual report on the effects of inflation (or deflation) on the Federal income tax be transmitted to the Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER (for himself and Mr. GINN):

H.R. 1341. A bill to provide for certain payments to be made to local governments by the Secretary of the Interior based upon the amount of certain public lands within the boundaries of the locality; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1342. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, to provide free radio and television time to candidates for election to Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1343. A bill to increase the authorization for the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1344. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1345. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of supplemental security income benefits, recipients of aid or assistance under the various Federal-State public assistance and medicaid programs, and recipients of assistance or benefits under the veterans' pension and compensation programs and certain other Federal and federally assisted programs will not have the amount of such benefits, aid, or assistance reduced because of post-1973 increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1346. A bill limiting the power of the

Army Corps of Engineers to determine the navigability of certain waters located wholly within the limits of one State; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. McDONALD):

H.R. 1347. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, and Mr. McDONALD):

H.R. 1348. A bill to repeal the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 1349. A bill to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported," to provide for the inspection of imported dairy products, to require that imported dairy products comply with certain minimum standards of sanitation, and to require that imported dairy products be labeled "imported," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H.R. 1350. A bill to extinguish Federal court jurisdiction over school attendance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1351. A bill to further the achievement of equal educational opportunities; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Judiciary.

H.R. 1352. A bill to assure the continued dedication of the United States to quality education and the neighborhood school concept; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

H.R. 1353. A bill to prohibit the Federal courts from issuing busing orders based on race, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on the Judiciary, Education and Labor.

H.R. 1354. A bill to impose a moratorium on new and additional student transportation; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

H.R. 1355. A bill to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to extend its geographical coverage to contracts performed in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1356. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to further cultural activities by making unused railroad passenger depots available to communities for such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THONE:

H.R. 1357. A bill to prevent the unauthorized manufacture and use of the name and symbol "Tree City USA," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNTON (for himself, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. WINN, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. GARY A. MYERS, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. AMERO, Mr. DODD, Mr. BLOUIN, Mr. KRUEGER, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. BLANCHARD, and Mr. WIRTH):

H.R. 1358. A bill to establish in the Energy Research and Development Administration an Energy Extension Service to oversee the development and administration of State plans for the development, demonstration, and analysis of energy conservation opportunities, and the development of programs to encourage the acceptance and adoption of energy conservation opportunities by energy consumers; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 1359. A bill to improve the level of nutrition of people who participate in the food stamp program by authorizing the use

of food stamps only with respect to food which the Secretary determines to be nutritious and which is labeled accordingly, and to eliminate any requirement of purchasing a minimal amount of food stamps in order to participate in such program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WALSH:

H.R. 1360. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1361. A bill to insure that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced, or entitlement thereto discontinued, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1362. A bill to provide that the Federal Government shall assume 100 percent of all Federal, State and local welfare costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a deduction for volunteer services performed in Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1364. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals who have attained age 65 a deduction for volunteer services performed for certain charitable organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALEN (for himself, Mr. PATTISON of New York, Mr. STEERS, and Mr. PEASE):

H.R. 1365. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 1366. A bill to provide that elderly persons residing in dwelling units receiving Federal assistance shall be provided with certain rights in the lease agreements between the elderly persons and the owners of the units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1367. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to insure that leases of the Outer Continental Shelf for the recovery of oil and gas are issued only to citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1368. A bill to provide for additional sentences for commission of a felony with use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1369. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide counseling for certain veterans; to permit acceleration of monthly educational assistance payments to veterans; to revise the criteria for approval of nonaccredited courses; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1370. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the payment of supplemental tuition allowances for certain veterans pursuing educational programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1371. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1372. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for individuals who rent their principal residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1373. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on deposits in certain savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1374. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction in computing gross income for theft losses sus-

tained by individuals, for certain amounts paid to protect against theft, for medical expenses caused by criminal conduct, and for funeral expenses of victims of crime; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1375. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual an income tax deduction for the expenses of traveling to and from work by means of mass transportation facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional itemized deduction for taxicab fares paid by disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1377. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1378. A bill to amend the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1379. A bill to provide payments to States for public elementary and secondary education and to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 1380. A bill to repeal the earnings limitation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 1381. A bill to amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit union organization in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1382. A bill to amend section 1951, title 18, United States Code, Act of July 3, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1383. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in order to prohibit the issuance of general permits thereunder which authorize the taking of marine mammals in connection with commercial fishing operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1384. A bill to provide that pay adjustments for Members of Congress may take effect no earlier than the beginning of the Congress next following the Congress in which they are approved; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1385. A bill to insure that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced, or entitlement thereto discontinued, because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1386. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to World War I veterans and their widows, subject to \$3,000 and \$4,200 annual income limitations; to provide for such veterans a certain priority in entitlement to hospitalization and medical care; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1387. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of the Mexican border period and of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively, and to increase pension rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1388. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1389. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$4,800 the

amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1390. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month in which he (or the insured individual) dies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1391. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reduce the inpatient hospital deductible under the medicare program to its 1976 level; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

[Introduced Jan. 4, 1977]

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. BURGNER, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. DON H. CLAWSON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. SLACK, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. WAGGONER, and Mr. YATES):

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of a week as "National Lupus Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. KREBS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LLOYD of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. PATTERSON of California, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. MAZZOLI):

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of a week as "National Lupus Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. HALL, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ZEFERETTI, and Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma):

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of a week as "National Lupus Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. MCCLORY):

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution recognizing the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago as hosts in 1992 of the official quinquennial celebration of the discovery of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the submission of balanced Federal funds budgets by the President and action by the Congress to provide revenues to offset Federal funds deficits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to freedom from forced as-

signment to schools or jobs because of race, creed, or color; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to force and effect of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to establish a court of ethics to hear complaints of unethical conduct to Government service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling attendance in schools other than the one nearest the residence and to insure equal educational opportunities for all students wherever located; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of a citizen to hold the Office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLISON of Missouri:

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the popular election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish on certain public lands of the U.S. national petroleum reserves the development of which needs to be regulated in a manner consistent with the total energy needs of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution calling for

an immediate moratorium on the killing of the eastern timber wolf; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to vest the Congress with the power to disapprove reprieves and pardons granted by the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution designating "National Coaches' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to designate "National Ski Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution asking the President of the United States to declare the fourth Saturday of each September "National Hunting and Fishing Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide an age limit and a single 6-year term for the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim September 8 of each year as "National Cancer Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution to provide independence for Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution calling upon the President to reduce drastically the amount of bureaucratic redtape which currently exists in the executive branch of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States lowering the age requirements for membership in the Houses of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to grand juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to grand juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States with respect to grand juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to grand juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLIS:

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to neighborhood schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT (for herself, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. ROUSSELOT):

H.J. Res. 69. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced Federal budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETCHUM:

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a single 6-year term for the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of consecutive Congresses in which Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution designating the period March 1, 1977, through March 7, 1977, as "National Weights and Measures Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the compensation of Senators and Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national

emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO (for himself, Mr. BURGNER, and Mrs. KEYS):

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a single 6-year term for the President, and to limit the number of consecutive Congresses in which Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution recognizing the contributions of school volunteers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to save the great whales from extinction by amending the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to impose an embargo on the products of all foreign enterprises engaged in commercial whaling; jointly to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LENT:

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to neighborhood schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution to authorize the president to proclaim the last Friday of April each year as "National Arbor Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the fourth Sunday of November of each year as "National Grandparents' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of February 20 of each year as "Postal Employees Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GARY A. MYERS:

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the rights of unborn individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing to the States the power to enact laws respecting the life of an unborn child from the time of conception; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling attendance in schools other than the one nearest the residence and to insure equal educational opportunities for all students wherever located; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution designating the composition known as "The Stars and Strips Forever" as the national march of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to designate the fourth Monday in March of each year as "National Agriculture Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution designating the American rose as the national floral emblem of the United States of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the attendance of Senators and Representatives at sessions of the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to provide for a study by the Secretary of Transportation of the feasibility of Government acquisition, operation, and maintenance of railroad tracks, rights-of-way, signal systems, and other fixed facilities (as a separate activity or as a part of a coordinated Federal transportation program); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States lowering the age requirements for membership in the Houses of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 98. Joint resolution designating the period March 1, 1977, through March 7, 1977, as "National Weights and Measures Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the week beginning October 3, 1977, and ending October 9, 1977, as "National Gifted Children Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution to designate February 22, May 30, and October 12 as Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Columbus Day, respectively, and to make such days legal public holidays; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution to provide that it be the sense of Congress that a White House conference on long-term care be called by the President of the United States in 1978, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the second week in April of each year as "National Medical Laboratory Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to request the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to prepare a proposal for a major study of the proper roles of the Federal, State and local levels of government in performing domestic functions of

government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim September 18 of each year as National Jogging Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution authorizing the President to designate the 29th day in May of each year as John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SYMMS:

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution proposing the Briker amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to force and effect of treaties and executive agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution to authorize the erection of a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam war; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TREEN (for himself, Mr. DEVINE, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, and Mr. BURGNER):

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Introduced Jan. 4, 1977]

By Mr. STEED:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the continuing commitment of Congress to eliminate unnecessary Federal paperwork; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations in the Soviet-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia into Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to reiterate that the Congress has not delegated to the Federal Trade Commission any authority to preempt the laws of the States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to declare the sense of the Congress that no individual whose social security or railroad retirement benefits are increased should suffer thereby a loss or reduction in any Veterans' Administration pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution to establish a Committee on Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that experience in volunteer work should be taken into account by public and private employers in the consideration of applicants for employment; jointly to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution requesting release of Ukrainian intellectual Valentyn Moroz; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution for negotiations on the Turkish opium ban; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the complexity of Federal income tax forms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the contingent of U.S. troops stationed in Europe be substantially reduced; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution relating to peace throughout the world; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution urging the participation of the United States in the review of the United Nations Charter and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution condemning the killing of whales; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in opposition to the grant of blanket amnesty or pardon for Vietnam related draft or military absence offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Holy Crown of Saint Stephen should remain in the safekeeping of the U.S. Government until Hungary once again functions as a constitutional government established by the Hungarian people through free choice; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mrs. FENWICK, and Mr. DOBB):

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the request of the U.S. Government that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics provide Valentyn Moroz with the opportunity to accept the invitation of Harvard University; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MAGUIRE, and Mr. METCALFE):

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution endorsing the publicly declared Vietnam-era reconciliation program of the President-elect and urging the President-elect to extend that program to include all Vietnam-era selective service offenders and all Vietnam-era vet-

erans who received less than honorable discharges or who deserted or were absent without leave during such era; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Armed Services.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. PATTON of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution endorsing the publicly declared Vietnam-era reconciliation program of the President-elect and urging the President-elect to extend that program to include all Vietnam-era selective service offenders and all Vietnam-era veterans who received less than honorable discharges or who deserted or were absent without leave during such era; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Armed Services.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in favor of eliminating the reduction in other Federal benefits which results when cost-of-living increases in social security benefits occur; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LLOYD of California:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that buildings should be accessible to the handicapped; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution expressing the request of the U.S. Government that the Government of the United Soviet Socialist Republics provide Valentyn Moroz with the opportunity to accept the invitation of Harvard University; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of copies of the Constitution of the United States in Spanish; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution authorizing a bust or statue of Martin Luther King, Junior, to be placed in the Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution providing recognition for Columbus; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the free emigration and expression of ideas by citizens of the Soviet Union; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution providing for continued close relations with the Republic of China; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution directing interment of an Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam War in Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution to declare the need to establish and rehabilitate shelterbelts for the preservation of our soil, water and wildlife resources; and to take the necessary steps to provide incentives for the establishment, cultivation and maintenance of shelterbelts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution relating to awarding the Purple Heart to mem-

bers interred in the Tomb of the Unknown; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Energy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution urging the review of the United Nations Charter; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution with respect to an international treaty banning lethal chemical weapons; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution urging the telephone and hearing aid industries to provide full access to telephone communications for hearing aid users; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution directing interment of an Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam war in Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution indicating the sense of Congress that every person throughout the world has the right to a nutritionally adequate diet; and that this country increase its assistance for self-help development among the world's poorest people until such assistance has reached the target of 1 percent of our total national production (GNP); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and International Relations.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President call a White House Conference on The American Family; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President actively seek an international convention which has as its goal a multilateral treaty to deny sanctuary to international terrorists; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the impact of State and local property taxes on the utilization of solar energy equipment; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

[Introduced Jan. 4, 1977]

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself and Mr. FISHER):

H. Res. 12. Resolution to permit all employees of the House of Representatives to contribute, through payroll withholdings, to charitable organizations in coordination with the Combined Federal Campaign and other fundraising in the executive branch of the Federal Government; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Res. 13. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 14. Resolution to maintain U.S. sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal and Zone; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Res. 15. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to reestablish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 16. Resolution to create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of denials of basic human rights in Southeast Asia by Communist forces; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 17. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that no rollcall or quorum call shall be conducted by electronic device after the House has entered into special orders after the conclusion of the legislative program and business on any day; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H. Res. 18. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 19. Resolution to require the adoption of a resolution by the House of Representatives to carry out the establishment or adjustment of certain allowances to Members, officers, and standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 20. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that all committee meetings, with only limited exceptions, shall be open to the public; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 21. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to eliminate proxy voting in committees; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 22. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that any member in committee may demand a rollcall vote on any matter, and that a rollcall vote shall be required on any motion to report a bill or resolution from committee; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend rule XXVII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to prescribe procedures whereby a committee may request that a matter reported should be considered under a suspension of the rules; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 24. Resolution to amend rule XXVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that all House-Senate conferences shall be open to the public and that no conference report shall be in order for consideration unless all conference sessions were open; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 25. Resolution to amend rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to specify conditions for the admission of ex-Members and certain other persons to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 26. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 27. Resolution authorizing and directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to take immediate action to implement a plan for the audio and video broadcasting of House floor proceedings; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. Res. 28. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to oppression of minorities in Rumania and requesting the President and appropriate committees of Congress to take this situation into consideration before again taking action on most-favored-nation tariff treatment for Rumania; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H. Res. 29. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require committee approval of certain travel proposals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Res. 30. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that foreign travel reports shall be promptly transmitted by the Member or employee taking the trip to the chairman of the committee authorizing the trip, who shall transmit a copy of the report to the Congressional Record; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H. Res. 31. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. FRENZEL:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit voting by proxy in any committee or subcommittee; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 33. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that House conferees may conduct business only at conference meetings open to the public; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H. Res. 34. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Res. 35. Resolution amending rule XIII of the Rules of the House to require reports accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character (except revenue measures) reported by a committee to contain estimates of the costs, to both public and nonpublic sectors, of carrying out the measures reported; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. WOLFF, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. OTTINGER, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. ZEPERETTI, Mr. BIAGI, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. LENT, and Mr. LAFALCE):

H. Res. 36. Resolution expressing support for Solidarity Sunday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By KOCH (for himself, Mr. DRINAN, and Mr. DODD):

H. Res. 37. Resolution relative to the freedom of the citizens of Romania, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on International Relations, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H. Res. 38. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Res. 39. Resolution to establish a select committee to review the accounts of all committees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 40. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to eliminate proxy voting in committees; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 41. Resolution to amend rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit a party caucus or conference from issuing binding instructions on a Member's committee or floor votes, and to permit any Member so bound to raise a point of order; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 42. Resolution amending clause 6 of rule X of the Rules of the House Representatives with respect to the election of the chairmen of standing committees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 43. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that the record of committee action be made available for public inspection, with certain exceptions; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 44. Resolution authorizing and directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to take immediate action to implement a plan for the audio and video broadcasting of House floor proceedings; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee:

H. Res. 45. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the missing in action in Southeast Asia and the Paris Agreement; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Res. 46. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should submit an action plan to correct abuses in nursing homes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 47. Resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 4, 1977, as "National Rural Health Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McDONALD:

H. Res. 48. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H. Res. 49. Resolution to amend rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a permanent Select Committee on Energy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARY A. MYERS:

H. Res. 50. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the House may not consider any bill or other similar measure unless copies of the bill or other measure are available to Members at least 4 hours before such consideration; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H. Res. 51. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning the need for immediate and substantial public investments in agriculture research and technology for the express purpose of increasing food production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. Res. 52. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 53. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Health; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H. Res. 54. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the effect on our society of the level of violence depicted on television requires more consideration and study; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 55. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. Res. 56. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone of the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H. Res. 57. Resolution to provide that the House restaurant and the cafeteria and other food service facilities of the House of Representatives shall be privately operated on a self-sustaining basis by persons under contract with the House; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 58. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should maintain and protect its sovereign rights over the Panama Canal

Zone; to the Committee on International Relations.

H. Res. 59. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer jurisdiction over Federal impact aid programs from the Committee on Education and Labor to the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 60. Resolution to amend rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit a House majority to direct the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to conduct an investigation into alleged misconduct and to require a report on all investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 61. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to eliminate proxy voting in committees; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Res. 62. Resolution to establish the Vietnam veteran congressional intern program in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 63. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should submit an action plan to correct abuses in nursing homes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 64. Resolution to establish a John W. McCormack senior intern program; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 65. Resolution amending rule XIII of the rules of the House to require reports accompanying each bill or joint resolution a public character (except revenue measures) reported by a committee to contain estimates of the costs, to both public and non-public sectors, of carrying out the measure reported; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 66. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 67. Resolution to create a Select Committee on the Fiscal Problems of Cities; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 68. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that optometric services be included in medical assistance programs; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H. Res. 69. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to provide that it is not in order to consider any bill, resolution, or amendment thereto, which provides an appropriation, or an authorization for an appropriation, for security assistance for a specified country in an aggregate amount of \$100,000,000 or more for any fiscal year, if such bill or resolution also provides an appropriation, or an authorization for an appropriation, or an authorization for an appropriation, for security assistance for any other country for such fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. FISHER, Mr. DODD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. KEYS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mrs. MEYNER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SHARP, Mr. PIKE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, and Mr. BIAGGI):

H. Res. 70. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. FISH, Mr. QUOTE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. LENT, Mr. KEMP, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOORE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ZEFERETTI, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. JEFF-

FORDS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. EMERY, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. LLOYD of California, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. McHUGH, and Mr. PATTERSON of California):

H. Res. 71. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. PRICE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MOSS, Mr. KOCH, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. BOLLING, Miss JORDAN, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ASHBROOK, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. CONTE, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. GIALMO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PREYER, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. BENNETT):

H. Res. 72. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. KREBS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. KRUEGER, Mr. HANNAFORD, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. GORE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. APLEGATE, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BELENSON, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BOB WILSON, and Mr. CONABLE):

H. Res. 73. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. LEDERER):

H. Res. 74. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Population; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SISK (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. MURPHY of Illinois):

H. Res. 75. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide for television and radio coverage of the proceedings of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SISK (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MOTTL, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WYDLER and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H. Res. 76. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Professional Sports; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Res. 77. Resolution providing for the establishment of a Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BALDUS:

H. Res. 78. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning an assessment by the Secretary of Agriculture of our whey supply situation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. Res. 79. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Energy in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. KOCH, and Ms. FENWICK):

H. Res. 80. Resolution designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself, Mr. OTTINGER, and Mr. ROSE):

H. Res. 81. Resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to study the feasibility of using solar energy in certain House office buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 82. A resolution to establish a Select Committee on Intelligence in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Introduced Jan. 4, 1977]

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 1392. A bill for the relief of Maria Mirafior Carabacan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1393. A bill for the relief of William R. Rawlings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (by request):

H.R. 1394. A bill for the relief of certain former flight engineers of Western Airlines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1395. A bill for the relief of Continental Chemiste Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1396. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sun Pok Winer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1397. A bill for the relief of Frank Cappuccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1398. A bill for the relief of Modern Life and Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 1399. A bill for the relief of Kenneth and Jacqueline Traylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 1400. A bill for the relief of Stefan Kowalik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 1401. A bill for the relief of Lillian June Demers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1402. A bill for the relief of Rosario A. Calvin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H.R. 1403. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in certain lands in Adams County, Miss., notwithstanding a limitation in the Color-of-Title Act (45 Stat. 1069, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1068); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1404. A bill for the relief of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 1405. A bill for the relief of Jennet Juanita Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1406. A bill for the relief of Lilia Araujo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1407. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy S. Eaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DODD:

H.R. 1408. A bill for the relief of Robert Allain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

H.R. 1409. A bill for the relief of Marilyn Ina Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 1410. A bill for the relief of Benjamin R. Lucardie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1411. A bill for the relief of Daniela Wittman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1412. A bill for the relief of Jesse Epstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDGAR:

H.R. 1413. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Glazier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 1414. A bill for the relief of Camilla A. Hester; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 1415. A bill for the relief of Ball State University and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 1416. A bill for the relief of Bruce M. Davidson; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1417. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ming Derek Chan, Belle May Chan, Evelyn Chan, and Jeannie Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

H.R. 1418. A bill for the relief of Dr. Emmanuel Najera Macaraeg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1419. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kok Llong Tan and his wife, Gloria Siao Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 1420. A bill for the relief of Umberto Rufolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 1421. A bill for the relief of Felipe B. Manalo and Maria Monita A. Manalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 1422. A bill for the relief of Julio Ortiz-Medina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETCHUM:

H.R. 1423. A bill for the relief of Marcial Caceres Ortiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1424. A bill for the relief of Jusus Reveles y Rivera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 1425. A bill for the relief of Norman Shubinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 1426. A bill for the relief of Markku Tuomas MXX Niemela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALFE:

H.R. 1427. A bill for the relief of Marie Grant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1428. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Angelita Short; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1429. A bill for the relief of Cecilia L. P. Thiemann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1430. A bill for the relief of Jonathon Juco and Jonard Juco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of California:

H.R. 1431. A bill for the relief of Blase A. Bonpane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1432. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Desoline Sciulli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1433. A bill for the relief of Col. George Benson, U.S. Army, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 1434. A bill for the relief of Dr. Orlando Fusillero Bravo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1435. A bill for the relief of the Zena Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 1436. A bill for the relief of William H. Klusmeyer, publisher of the Austin Citizen, of Austin, Tex.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 1437. A bill for the relief of Soo Jin Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RALLSBACK:

H.R. 1438. A bill for the relief of Philip H. Ward; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON (by request):

H.R. 1439. A bill for the relief of Beulah C. Shifflett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1440. A bill for the relief of Eun Kyung Park and Sang Hyuk Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1441. A bill for the relief of Neil R. Fairbanks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1442. A bill for the relief of Col. Paul M. Thompson, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 1443. A bill for the relief of Leung, Tak-Ming; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1444. A bill for the relief of Cabigon, Enrico Froilan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEERS:

H.R. 1445. A bill for the relief of Comdr. Edward White Rawlins, U.S. Navy (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIGER:

H.R. 1446. A bill for the relief of Lester Bruce Friday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1447. A bill for the relief of Fred L. Timm and Leona M. Timm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H.R. 1448. A bill for the relief of C. L. Adkins and Son Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 1449. A bill for the relief of Geoffrey Parnham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1450. A bill for the relief of Hildegard G. Blakeley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 1451. A bill for the relief of Suzanne Lee Esper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. Res. 83. Resolution to refer H.R. 1394, a bill for the relief of certain former employees of Western Airlines, to the Chief Commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

24. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Fourth Northern Mariana Islands Legislature, Susupe, Saipan, Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, relative to approval of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

25. Also, petition of Emmitt S. Bleeker, Atwater, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

26. Also, petition of R. Keith Higginson, Director, State of Idaho Department of Water Resources, Boise, relative to the proposed national dam safety program; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Agriculture.

27. Also, petition of L. Napoleon Cooper, Washington, D.C., relative to granting a congressional charter to "Project 76 An-American Affair, Inc."; to the Committee on the Judiciary.